THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 317.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1851. PRICE 6d.

ALBANY CHAPEL, BRENTFORD.

THIS eligible place of worship, situated in the midst of a densely populated and increasing neighbourhood, was erected in 1829 by Protestant Dissenters of the Congregational or Independent denomination, at the cost of £1,600. Adjoining the Chapel is a Minister's house and garden. The whole property, subject to a ground-rent of £35 per annum, is vested in the hands of trustees. In the year 1840, the Chapel in Boston-road, then in possession of Unitarians, and free from any annual payment, having been offered for the use of the Church and Congregation assembling at Albany Chapel, and accepted by them, they removed to it from the former place of worship. The pulpit of Albany Chapel was subsequently supplied by various Ministers, and efforts were made by the trustees and others to keep the place open, but it was ultimately closed, with the exception of an afternoon service conducted gratuitously by ministers connected with the Wesleyans, Baptists, and Independents.

The chapel and house are now undergoing repair, and will be ready for occupation at Christmas. The re-opening is proposed for the first week in January, 1852; and the Rev. James Charles Cane, who, for the last nine years, has laboured successfully at Bognor, in Sussex, has, with the full concurrence and confidence of the trustees, consented to become the minister of the chapel, and reside in the house adjoining, trusting to the generous efforts of the Christian public for expenses connected with the repairs of the chapel and house, amounting to £150, which amount, it is confidently anticipated, will be realized on or before the opening services.

Donations towards this object will be thankfully received by Joshua Wilson, Esq., 35, Highbury-place; Dr. Leifchild, 6, Great Camden-street, Camden Town; Rev. J. C. Cane, Brentford; and Mr. C. E. Mudie, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury. The generous aid of the Christian public is earnestly sought, that Albany Chapel may again become a centre of moral and religious influence to a thickly-peopled district, where philanthropic and Christian efforts are urgently required.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD HILL.

SPECIAL ADDRESS.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS was instituted in the year 1844. It was founded on liberal and not exclusive principles, for the purpose of relieving fatherless children under eight years of age, without respect to sex, place, or party. The only qualification is, that the child must be destitute, and above the condition of the mere pauper.

In the short space of seven years the Board have received on the foundation one hundred and sixty-eight children, and they have now under their care ninety-nine; but the numbers earnestly craving admission have been fourfold greater than those actually received to the benefits of the charity.

A house was engaged for the use of the infant family in the inviting locality of Stamford Hill. This, however, was soon filled; and the Committee were under the necessity of engaging another roomy dwelling, as a nursery for the younger children. Both these habitations are now full; and the larger of the two passed into other hands at March last. It has become, therefore, an anxious and urgent question with the Committee, what course they should take on the occasion. They have always felt that they needed many arrangements for the comfort, if not for the welfare, of such a family, which temporary dwellings could not supply. Since they have had two houses, the difficulties and the expenses have necessarily increased. They are now at a rental of £220 per annum; and they could not be justified in making any improvements and enlargements on property, in which they have no permanent interest. All their arrangements, in fact, are temporary, inconvenient, and expensive; but they have existed long enough to know, that a permanent provision is required for their object; and that it ought to be so made as to secure *economy* and *efficiency* in the future working of the charity.

These several considerations have led the Committee to one conclusion—that it is expedient and necessary to erect a suitable habitation for their fatherless family at as early a period as possible.

In fulfilling such intention, a Building Fund was opened at the Dinner, in 1850, under the auspices of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and with the unanimous approval of the company present. The Board propose,

1. To erect a suitable Asylum, for the accommodation of not less than Two Hundred Orphans, sufficiently near to London for convenience, and yet so distant as to secure the best air and ventilation.

2. They propose to move to this important object, with the strictest regard to economy.

3. They propose not to take any direct steps towards its execution, till one-half the estimated cost is realized.

4. They desire to make it in every sense a model institution, for the care and education of infant life; and where, possibly, many may be prepared efficiently as the teachers of others.

The object may be promoted,

1. By ordinary subscription, which will give the same privileges as contributions to the current fund.

2. Persons promising to answer for 50 or 100 guineas, may pay the same by instalments, or on the day of laying the first stone.

3. Persons paying Two Hundred Guineas may secure a presentation to one bed for life; and if Five Hundred Guineas, a presentation in perpetuity.

4. Persons obtaining, in small sums, Five Guineas, or upwards, in favour of the object, not otherwise to be recorded, will be entitled to a Life-vote on every Five Guineas so contributed.

5. Persons already subscribers, by doubling their subscriptions for the next five years, may greatly assist the object and encourage the Board in its prosecution.

6. It were a happy occurrence if Divine Providence should dispose some noble heart to do more than they dare suggest. Can the benevolent have a more worthy object before them, than to secure a lasting home for the destitute orphan? If it is good to bless the widow and the fatherless, is it not both wise and good to do it in perpetuity—that though our life pass away, our deed may live on for ages to come?

It is readily admitted, that the object before them is considerable; and that it can only be secured by liberal and earnest effort. But the case is so plain, and the claim so palpable, that the Board look to the issue with confidence. Their object is not sectarian, not local, not doubtful. It is not sectarian, for it receives all without constraining the conscience of any; it is not local, for it is for the nation, for the world, for as many, without distinction of place, as seek its aid; and it is not doubtful, for whatever doubt may settle on other charitable efforts, all must allow that it is the plain duty of social life, and the highest expression of religion itself, to visit and relieve the widow and the fatherless, in their deep and bitter affliction.

The subject, perhaps, admits of only one other remark, and that is, that it is necessary. True, much has been done for the Orphan; but not for the Infant Orphan. Till lately nothing was done. Apart from this effort, there is still but one Institution for his relief. It has advanced prosperously; but unhappily it has adopted an exclusive and sectarian character. Were it not so, there would still be an urgent demand for extended help. It has been ascertained that of the class of Orphans needing assistance, the majority are under seven years of age; and all must allow that the Infant Orphan has not the less but the greater claim on public sympathy and beneficence.

Every suggestion of mercy seems to unite in pleading with the kind heart, and the enlightened mind, on behalf of charity so directed. What is it in affliction that seizes instinctively on our compassion? Is it weakness? What so weak as an infant? Is it innocence? What so innocent as a babe in its tears? Is it destitution? What so destitute and forlorn as an infant bereft of its parent—while yet unconscious of its loss—on whose lips the word "father" shall never dwell? Because they are so young, we shall pity them—because they are so innocent, we shall love them—because they are so utterly helpless, we shall make haste to help them. And, if a higher and holier motive should sustain us in this labour of love, our service will be done, not merely to them, but to Him who hath said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, Treasurer.
ANDREW REED, Sub-Treasurer.
DAVID W. WIRE, } Hon. Secs.
THOMAS W. AVELING, }

All communications, Subscriptions, and Post-office orders, to be addressed to Mr. JOHN CUZNER, the Sub-Secretary, at the Office. Attendance daily from Ten till Four.
Office, 32, Poultry.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

AT a large and influential Meeting of Policy Holders, held at the King's Head, Poultry, on Monday, the 27th October, the following requisition was unanimously agreed to. (Signed,) JOHN BONE, Chairman.

"To JOHN THWAITES, Esq.

"We, the undersigned Members of the National Provident Institution, being satisfied of the desirableness, on many grounds, of introducing new members into the Direction of the Society, and being convinced of your eligibility for the responsible office of Director (proved by your high position at the last Ballot), hereby request you to allow yourself to be brought forward as a Candidate for the office of Director at the next Election, and we hereby pledge ourselves to vote for you, and to use our influence on your behalf."

I most willingly accede to the wishes of so large a number of Policy Holders who have done me the high honour in signing this requisition; and I hereby most respectfully solicit the vote and interest of the members of our valuable Institution, to the prosperity of which my best energies shall be devoted.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,
JOHN THWAITES.

61 and 62, High-street, Southwark, and
Lewisham-road, Kent.

*** The Election will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on MONDAY, December 15th, at 12 o'clock; Ballot from 1 to 4 o'clock.

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NEW WEEKLY PERIODICAL.

On the 1st of JANUARY, 1852, will be issued, Price ONE PENNY, Number I. of

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A FAMILY JOURNAL OF INSTRUCTION AND ENTERTAINMENT.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

THE rapid growth of periodical literature is one of the characteristic features of the present day. The weekly journal is adapted to answer ends which are not attained by books. Materials elsewhere provided are, by this agency, presented in such quantities, and with such a regard to adaptation and variety, that the short and broken intervals of daily toil may be turned to profit; and the humblest artizan, though denied access to larger stores of knowledge, may treasure up during his leisure hours abundant facilities of usefulness and pleasure.

It is impossible for the Christian Church to be faithful to its duties, and yet leave this powerful agency unemployed. The various sections of the religious world have been actively engaged in the cultivation of a periodical literature suited to their own wants, and efforts have from time to time been made, not unsuccessfully, to gain the eye of the masses. Yet still, in surveying the prodigious volume of thought which hastens weekly to meet the intellectual wants of the people, it is startling to observe how small a portion of it has been consecrated by religion to her own uses. It would not be easy to analyze the enormous mass. Of much the larger part we need not speak. Silence is fittest for it.

The Religious Tract Society having had its attention called to the subject by many of its supporters, has determined, as far as practicable, to supply this deficiency. The projected serial is intended to meet the requirements of all classes. Its aim will be to make every vacant moment the means of enriching the memory with instructive and pleasant thoughts. In this respect, it will be adapted to meet a common and growing want. The recent efforts in our cities and large towns to abridge the hours of business, by means of the Early closing Movement—the tendency of the Legislature in the same direction, as evinced by its Act for shortening the period of factory labour—these, and many other equally significant social phenomena, seem to indicate, as one of the recognised principles of the day, that

EVERY PERSON SHOULD HAVE A LEISURE HOUR.

To assist in garnering this fragment of precious time, and to supply the fireside circle with a copious fund of entertaining information, will be the design of the proposed journal. Avoiding the pernicious principle of creating a distinct literature for each of the different sections of society, there will be no ostentatious parade of condescension in the choice of topics, or the mode of treating them; but animated by feelings of pure catholicity, "THE LEISURE HOUR" will seek to utter sentiments which shall meet an equally quick response in the parlour and the workshop, the hall and the cottage. While the work will be imbued with a religious spirit, it will comprise papers on every subject which can elevate, gratify, or instruct. Articles on the more prominent topics of the day will be mingled with interesting narratives, instructive sketches from history, visits to places of celebrity in distant parts of the world, popular dissertations on scientific questions, and the choicest effusions of poetry—the whole forming a miscellany aiming to be highly attractive in itself, and one which the Christian parent and employer may safely place in the hands of those who are under his influence.

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12 Tea Spoons..	0 8 0	0 13 6	0 13 6	1 0 0	1 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	0 9 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 5 0
1 Soup Ladle..	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 15 6	0 17 6
1 Fish Knife..	0 8 0	0 10 6	0 12 6	0 14 6	0 18 6
4 Sauce Ladles	0 9 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 19 0	1 2 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls..	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

BOLD, BUT WISE.

WE had fully intended laying before our readers in our present number, some thoughts, speculative and practical, on the position and prospects of the Anti-state-church cause in Scotland. The subject is one which we are anxious to approach as calmly, deliberately, and kindly, as its importance and delicacy deserve. And hence, as it does not ask for immediate treatment, and our attention is called to a topic of great importance, requiring to be handled without another week's delay, we deem it expedient to give undivided attention to both the matters referred to, but precedence to that in favour of which "urgency," as the French phrase it, may be fairly pleaded.

It is with no ordinary pleasure that we announce to our readers the launching of a project destined, we think, if wisely and energetically carried into effect, to exercise the most salutary influence upon the great body of Protestant Nonconformists. The necessity of some such project, and, perhaps, a hazy and undefined idea of it, has been, for a long time past, floating in the minds of many. It has been the fortune of Mr. Bateman to reduce to solidity what was before nebulous; and to give

"To airy substance
A local habitation and a name."

The object may be described in few words—concentration of strength without compromise of opinions—mutual confidence by means of easy mutual intercourse—a point of attraction to sympathies which might else be disposed to wander—a bond of brotherhood formed of social ties, and cemented by social pleasures—a centre from which may emanate the radiance of our common principles, and the force of our united influence, for the advantage of our country and our kind.

Mr. Bateman's plan for attaining these objects may, perhaps, be best developed by fixing attention upon that which we may call the *material* basis of it. He proposes the erection, upon a suitable site in the metropolis, of a handsome quadrangle building, for the following uses. The front of it he would appropriate to the purposes of a Club for Nonconformists, furnished with all the appliances calculated to attract men holding the same sentiments to one common centre. Here, as in other clubs, he would make every provision both for body and mind—in order that to this place might resort men of business, requiring the usual interval of refreshment or relaxation; men of leisure, seeking to pass pleasantly and profitably to themselves a vacant hour; men from the provinces yearning when in London to discover some one spot on which they are likely to meet with congenial company; and young men trained to virtuous habits, deprived of the charms of the family circle, and requiring easy access to pleasant social intercourse as a preservative against taking refuge from loneliness in enjoyments dangerous to morality. In a word, of the Club, as proposed to be instituted, Mr. Bateman would have it said, and justly said, "Here, if your sympathies are with Nonconformity, you may be certain of meeting with living Nonconformity in all its kindlier and more courteous phases." It is impossible, we think, to over estimate the value of this proposal. The Club will serve as a kind of Royal Exchange to numberless men, who now jostle each other in the streets without knowing how entirely their hearts beat in unison. It will bring all the men of mark amongst us habitually upon the same platform, and will constitute a kind of standing "conference" between parties who have hitherto been separated by real or supposed differences. It will furnish innumerable opportunities for the culture of friendly feelings where convictions are somewhat at variance, and for that interchange of thought which is best calculated to dissipate unfounded prejudices, and to lessen personal distance. It will be a focus, moreover, upon which all active Nonconformity will promptly converge for mutual consultation and combined action, when threatened, as it often has been, by aggressions from without; and it will secure all these important ends without imposing restrictions upon any, or requiring the smallest compromise of ecclesiastical or religious individuality.

One side of the quadrangular building, of which the front will be occupied by the Club, it is proposed to fit up as chambers or offices, adapted for the use of many of our societies, and furnishing commodious committee-rooms, either for temporary or permanent purposes. The back of the quadrangle would be occupied by a public Hall, capable of seating from fifteen hundred to two thousand persons, and intended to be let for public meetings on any questions of interest which do not infringe on the rules of morality or religion. The want of such an edifice is daily felt in London, and the proposal to employ it on Sundays as a place of worship open to all strangers, will make the value of it still more deeply felt. It is suggested that the fourth side of the quadrangle might be occupied as a boarding-house, in which Nonconformists from the country might find a comfortable home, when compelled to visit, and sojourn at, the metropolis.

The cost of the whole scheme is estimated at between £50,000 and £60,000—an insuperable obstacle to its realization, it may be hastily supposed. But by giving to it a commercial as well as a philanthropic and social character, difficulties are overcome which, under other circumstances, would be almost insurmountable. To raise £50,000 in donations for such an object amongst Nonconformists, especially as they have so many and urgent claims upon their limited means, would, perhaps, be a hopeless task, and issue in failure. But, by the proposed scheme, the money paid is simply a promising investment, by means of which wealthy Dissenters may advantageously employ their surplus capital, and assist in doing a good work. It therefore commends itself to those who have money, and those whose means are more restricted—offering to both advantages of a social, intellectual, and ecclesiastical nature, which they could not otherwise obtain.

The scheme has been fairly launched, and in a manner which goes far to insure its success. At the meeting held at Radley's Hotel on Monday evening, representing all shades of opinions amongst evangelical Nonconformists, approval was hearty and unanimous. The principal feature of the meeting was a disposition on all sides to avoid an impracticable spirit, in order that the success of the enterprise might be insured, and the fact that the provisional committee, appointed to draw up a definite plan for submission to a future meeting, is composed of gentlemen who have rarely, if ever, before acted in concert, is a gratifying illustration of this disposition. Not that this unanimity of action was secured by any sacrifice of independence. On the contrary, there was as full and candid an expression of opinion as we have witnessed on any similar occasion, tempered with as strong a desire to find a common ground for union as the importance of the movement could excite. The main features of the enterprise have thus been appropriately introduced to the attention of the Nonconforming community. The character and station of the gentlemen who have taken it in hand, is a guarantee that it will be seriously prosecuted, and we are very much mistaken if the response will not be such as to insure its speedy success.

To an institution of this character there are of course some objections, and some dangers. Not a few of the possible evils are averted by the management being confined exclusively to *laymen*. Possibly some of our readers may fear that the Club may become the nucleus of a coterie of the more Conservative section of Dissenters, whose influence will be paramount, as well as injurious. To such an apprehension we would reply that the most likely means of preventing such a result would be for the more advanced Nonconformists to support the Club. By holding aloof, they would be inviting the very evil they deprecate. But, indeed, we think that by means of such an institution, it is more likely that timid Dissenters would be brought up to the standard of their principles, and that freer intercourse would result in a much higher average of liberal sentiment.

We give to this bold, but, as we think, wise enterprise, our heartiest concurrence. We look upon it as a happy thought—as timely, too, as it is likely to prove serviceable. The future we regard as pregnant with severe trials both of our fidelity and our strength. We shall need all the resources we can command, economized to the utmost, and, hitherto, they have been greatly wasted, because expended in separate efforts. The new Reform Bill will open up to us, it may be supposed, many fresh opportunities of usefulness and influence. It is well that we should be prepared to take advantage of them. Nor do we desire this on behalf merely of the principles we hold dear. We think much might be done to deepen the tone of political morality, and to elevate patriotism to a loftier standard. The Nonconformists have a glorious mission before them, if they will but enter upon it with sagacity and decision. Their ancestors saved the liberties of their country from royal despotism. *They* may rescue freedom from the greater dangers to which it is now exposed from a heartless system of political management, and from the vicious maxims of modern statescraft. But to do this they must be a body—they must become a power—they must be brought into vital union—and we confess that nothing has been before us of late so well calculated to contribute to this end as the project of which we have just given an outline to our readers.

HILDEBRAND.

The celebrated Pope of this name—better known, perhaps, as Gregory the Seventh—was the subject of the second of the series of Ecclesiastical Lectures the course of delivery on Thursday evenings, at the Denmark School-room, Islington. The lecturer was the Rev. R. S. Bayley, and his discourse was possessed of singular interest.

Mr. Bayley commenced with a correction of the flattering modern notion, that in the Middle Ages, which we are accustomed to denominate the Dark Ages, "the world was peopled by dwarfs, and contained neither large-hearted men nor beautiful women." Even in the tenebrious eleventh century there were the seeds of light, the elements of progress. Foremost among the men of that stirring age was Hildebrand. He, like most of the world-rulers, "sprung from the democratic clay;" his father was a Tuscan carpenter—his mother had not even beauty for her dower. The monastery gave the child an educational start. While yet a youth, he was made a prior, and became a companion of the infamous Benedict the Ninth. Under Victor the Second—a man of straw—Hildebrand was Papal Legate to France; and there commenced the war upon lay preferment and married priests, which it became the object of his life to complete. Several Popes followed in quick succession. Hildebrand rose to the Papacy spite of the opposition of the Emperor of Germany, Henry the Fourth. A violent contest at once commenced between them, in which the Pope did not confine himself to the spiritual weapons of anathemas and excommunication, but took the field with his own forces and those of the Duke of Tuscany. The Emperor was more than once deeply humiliated; but found courage in the depth of his degradation—

fortune turned against Hildebrand, and he died in exile at Salerno.

These outlines of personal and public history were filled up with bold and vivid colouring. The principle of which Hildebrand was the most conspicuous—namely, the supremacy of the Church over the State—was exhibited in a highly graphic and humorous style; and that principle was also shown, in a single paragraph, in its workings at the present day. The passage was as follows:—

It will, no doubt, be objected by some that the rampancy of the Papal Church under Hildebrand, is no fair type of what an ascendant Protestant Church might be in a free state, tolerant to other sects, but claiming, on its own behalf, supremacy in the state, on the ground of its presumed apostolic origin. We grant that the scenery, the actors, and the dresses, the orchestra and the lights, may all be different; but in all ages the germ of priesthood is the same. Unlimited power, concealed, however, by the well-spread festoon, or the branch of antique carving, or by a graceful fold of tapestry—but still, unlimited power, responsible only to itself, or to some *alter ego*, is the real meaning of all priestly games, whether comic, tragedy, or pantomime. Power over conscience in its judgments—over thought in its laboratory—over speech, that rules the world—over the individual Christian on his knees, and over the Christian in full assembly—over the clergy in their council, and the layman on his hearth—this is all that Hildebrand contended for; nor does Charles James, or Peter the Hermit of Exeter, consent to less. No ascendant Church can exist without monopolizing liberty of speech, the liberty of spiritual thought, and the freedom of Christian assembly—three essentials, without which a young nation can never healthfully develop, nor an old one prevent its decline. If analogy between human government and the Christian Church be insisted on, we can only admit that Christ gave a constitution to his Church far more akin to the republican than the monarchical theory; but the tendency of all priesthood, from the time anterior to Augustine to the present, has been to oblivionize the absolute authority of the Scriptures, the right of private judgment, and the freedom of Christian worship; and to *monarchize* those sweet and simple societies which clustered about the Apostles—a tendency more hateful among Protestants than Papists, because we profess to hold the absolute authority of, and our absolute right to examine, the Book which is the death-warrant of a monarchized, rampant church.

THE IRVINGITE PRAYER-BOOK.—The Wesleyan *Watchman* has been dipping into the Prayer-book used by the followers of the celebrated Edward Irving; and has met with several passages which have startled him not a little. "One or two of these may interest our readers. In the 'Morning Service,' the following occurs:—'Grant unto thy servants *departed* in the faith, rest, and peace, and joy, in the hope of a blessed resurrection.' In the 'Communion Service,' we have the same petition in a somewhat different form:—'And we pray thee, that of thy mercy thou wilt keep them in rest and peace, until our common perfecting in bliss, in the day of the glorious resurrection.' At the consecration of the bread and wine, in the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, they pray as follows:—'Send down thy Holy Spirit upon our sacrifice before Thee, and make this bread and this wine to be the most precious body and blood of Christ our Saviour, given for remission of sins and for eternal life. And grant unto us so to eat his flesh, and to drink his blood, that our sinful bodies may be made clean by his body, and our souls be washed by his most precious blood.' In another prayer, appointed for the same occasion, they say:—'And through the ministry of thy ordained servants hast, by the Holy Spirit, made this bread and this cup to be the most precious body and blood of Christ our Saviour, given for remission of sins,' &c. Ministers and people among the followers of Mr. Irving, on entering and leaving chapel, when passing in front of the altar, turn, and bow their heads in that direction. Our fears have not abated, but rather increased, by perusing the lectures of Mr. Henry Drummond, one of their principal ministers."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NOTTINGHAM.—Dr. Hendren, late Bishop of Clifton, was enthroned yesterday week, in the new church of St. Barnabas, with great pomp. Fifty of the Romanist clergy from Derby, Leicester, Loughborough, the Monastery of St. Bernard, in Leicestershire, and from other parts in the diocese, took part in the proceedings. The bishop headed a procession up the south aisle, and, walking under a canopy, with mitred head, came to his gorgeously-decorated throne; where the clergy went through the ecclesiastical homage of kissing the hand or ring. After the service, a complimentary address was presented to the bishop, and acknowledged by him in the spirit "nolo episcopari." The new cathedral is described as "the most perfect model of a parochial church that has been accomplished during the last three centuries. The choir is entirely surrounded by aisles and Eastern chapels." The general plan is cruciform; 190 feet from east to west; with a spire of 150 feet high. It is built on an elevated site on the west side of the town. The first stone was laid by Dr. Wiseman in May, 1842; and the chief cost, upwards of £20,000, has been borne by the Earl of Shrewsbury, whose beneficence is acknowledged by the following inscription running from the bottom of the aisle windows—"Good Christian people, of your charity pray for the good estate of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, the chief benefactor to the building of this church, dedicated in honour of St. Barnabas."—On the same day Cardinal Wiseman publicly laid the foundation-stone of a Roman Catholic church, now in the course of erection, in Westmoreland-terrace, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater. The edifice is being built by subscription, upwards of £6,000 having been contributed by two ladies, sisters, now deceased, and it is dedicated to St. Helen, mother of Constantine, the first Christian emperor.

REV. W. JENKINS AND THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.—The long-pending appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Rev. William Jenkins, against the Bishop of Llandaff's refusal to institute him to the rectory of Michaelstone-y-Vedw, to which he had been presented, has been decided in favour of the appellant, his Grace having reversed the refusal of the bishop, and ordered the institution of Mr. Jenkins.

CHURCH-RATES AGAIN REFUSED AT BRIGHTON.—A parish meeting was held at Brighton on Thursday, for the purpose of receiving the churchwardens' accounts, and considering a proposition for a church-rate. The meeting lasted from eleven until three o'clock, and was characterised by the usual scenes that take place on these occasions at Brighton. Mr. Churchwarden Cordy moved a church-rate of 1d. in the pound; whereupen Mr. Cox moved an amendment that it be declined. The vicar put the question, and the amendment was declared to be carried on a show of hands. The vicar demanded a poll, the result of which we have not learned.

ADDRESS TO PROTESTANTS.—The committee of the National Club has issued an address to the Protestants of the empire, on the present aspect of the Papal question, the practical recommendations of which are:—"1. The enforcement of the laws against Romish religious orders. 2. The withdrawal of all aid from Popish schools in England. 3. The withdrawal of the grant to Maynooth. 4. Such a modification of the rules which regulate the national board in Ireland as shall ensure a sounder course of education in the national schools themselves, and shall give the schools of the Church Education Society a share of the public grants."

CHURCH-RATES AT FROME.—A contest has just taken place in this town, in which the Dissenters have been beaten by a minority of 15 only in about 600 votes. Had all those who object to the odious tax acted on their professed convictions, the minority would have been a majority; and, as it is, it is believed that a scrutiny would reverse the position of the parties now. This, however, the chairman (the clergyman) has refused.

SANGUINARY PERSECUTION IN MADAGASCAR.—With the exception of the religious public, and those who are accustomed to read our denominational magazines, but few persons are aware of the persecution now raging in the island of Madagascar. By means of the agents of the London Missionary Society, favoured by a former monarch, the principles of the Christian religion struck deep root in the minds of a large proportion of the inhabitants; and although, by the present bigoted Queen, these native converts have been subjected to unheard-of barbarities, yet the heroism with which they have persisted in maintaining their sentiments, have won for them the profoundest admiration of all who have studied their history and their sufferings. In the *Missionary Magazine* for the present month will be found an interesting narrative, full of details relative to this painful subject. The narrative consists of extracts from the journal of a native Malagasy, and has been translated into the English language, by one of the most esteemed of the society's missionaries. From this it will be seen, that the determination of the idolatrous Queen to uproot "the new religion" is of the most unmoveable character. Rich and poor, bond and free, the officers of the army and the princes of the blood royal, are alike the victims of the royal displeasure, and are made to suffer its consequences. Yet in spite of all, the prohibited religion spreads. Prudence dictates concealment, but when discovered, then love and truth impel to the most fearless and self-sacrificing confessions. There is, therefore, no fear that Christianity itself will be exterminated. As it was in the times of Roman Paganism, so it is in the present era of Madagascar history; for every Christian martyred, two Heathens are probably made Christians by the resistless moral spectacle of such voluntary self-surrender. But we are bound none the less to sympathize with the accumulated anguish of thousands of individuals, whose goods are seized, whose property is confiscated, whose wives and children are sold into perpetual slavery, whose very lives are sacrificed to the demon of idolatrous tyranny. Madagascar is beyond the pale of civilized nations, and no diplomacy intervenes to abate the furious rigour of her children's fate. Yet let the facts be known, that in the last outburst of this protracted persecution, four persons have been burnt alive; fourteen precipitated from a high rock and crushed to death; a hundred and seventeen persons condemned to work in chains as long as they live; twenty persons cruelly flogged with rods; besides 1,748 other persons mulcted in heavy penalties, reduced into slavery, and compelled to buy themselves back, or deprived of their wives and families. Persons of rank have been degraded, and sent as forced labourers to carry stone for twelve months together to build houses; and, in an endless variety of other ways have the maddened passions of one wicked woman been permitted now for years past to plunge a large, populous, and beautiful country into misery and ruin.—*Bradford Observer.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Miss Mary Temperley, of Wexham, aged fifty-one, daughter of the late Mr. John Temperley, a deacon of the Independent Church, was found dead in her house, on Wednesday morning. Deceased carried on a small grocery business, and appears to have shut up her shop on Tuesday night as usual, and then had suddenly died. The melancholy fact was not made known till the morning—an afflicted sister being her only company—when some friends, alarmed by appearances, forced an entrance to the house, and found her a corpse.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

PERTH.—Messrs. Baynes and Miall, the deputation from the Anti-state-church Association, visited the "fair city" on the 24th ult., when a public meeting was held in the City Hall. Baillie Pullar presided, and the local speakers were, Dr. Young, Rev. Mr. Pillans, and David Hepburn, Esq. The *Perthshire Advertiser*, which reports the meeting, refers to it in a leading article, and tries to take the edge off the meeting, by attacking Mr. Miall's views on another subject—education. After stating a belief that Scottish Dissenters believe that "their object will be most effectually compassed by a constructive process—by the diffusion of a strong, masculine intelligence, rather than by any direct attack upon the Established Church," it says, "Mr. Miall is the advocate of a very different policy, and he knows that it has led to divided counsels among the English Dissenters. He knows that many of the best and wisest of them hold, with the majority of Scottish Dissenters, that the Voluntary principle has nothing to do with the matter of education, and that rather than accept this ultramontane interpretation, they have made up their minds to leave the extreme party to fight its own battle. Mr. Miall has a perfect right to hold and enforce his peculiar views; but he cannot deny that those whom he and his party have repelled and estranged are men who will bear a favourable comparison for sound principles and comprehensive intellect with their more zealous, more violent, but less discreet neighbours."

GLASTONBURY.—On Thursday, the 27th ult., our town was visited by J. Kingsley, Esq., the deputation from the Anti-state-church Association, who delivered a lecture in the Independent chapel, James Clark, Esq., of Street, occupying the chair. It is believed that an excellent impression was made on the audience.

PLYMOUTH.—Mr. Kingsley delivered his second lecture here on Monday, December 1st, to a small but attentive audience. There are several reasons why the feeling in favour of Anti-state-church principles should not be very predominant here. There are no church-rates, and the greater part of the ministers of the Establishment are deservedly popular from their Evangelical sentiments, and the cordiality with which they co-operate with their Nonconformist brethren on those questions in which all "who hold the Head" can unite. On the evening of the lecture there was a united prayer-meeting at George-street chapel, which prevented the Revs. S. Nicholson, E. Jones, and Barfitt, from taking part in the proceedings. We also observed his worship the Mayor, Alfred Booker, Esq., who arrived late in the evening. Mr. E. S. Codd presided. Several questions were asked at the close of the lecture, which were answered by Mr. Kingsley with his usual urbanity. Wm. Cornish, Esq., solicitor, complimented the lecturer, and though a Churchman, wished him success in his work. Some strong observations made by this gentleman on Puseyism, drew from Mr. Kingsley a disclaimer of all intention on the part of the Association of interfering with any doctrine of the Establishment. After a vote of thanks, moved by Mr. T. Nicholson, the meeting separated.

TAVISTOCK.—Mr. Kingsley lectured in this town on the 3rd inst, when, as had been previously announced, Rev. T. Gibbons, the clergyman of the place, entered into a discussion with him, as he did with Messrs. Green and Clapp on a previous occasion. We have been obligingly favoured with slips from the *Plymouth Journal* office, but as our readers will probably prefer seeing the matter reported at greater length than is possible this week, we shall defer it till next week; only stating that the audience with which the Guildhall was crammed carried the Anti-state-church resolutions by an overwhelming majority.

LISKEARD.—On Friday night last Mr. Kingsley delivered an Anti-state-church lecture in this town, and great satisfaction was afforded by both lecture and audience; the former being clear and convincing, and the latter numerous, thoughtful, and earnest. Another meeting will be looked forward to with great interest.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SALTERS'-HALL CHAPEL, CANNON-STREET.—On Thursday evening a meeting was held in the school-rooms to present a testimonial of esteem to the Rev. S. J. Davis, who, for nearly fifteen years, has sustained the pastorate of the Church. Upwards of 150 persons having taken tea, the Rev. Jesse Hobson, the recently-elected minister, was called to the chair. An appropriate devotional exercise was conducted, and Messrs. Redington, Chandler, Stabb, Thompson, and Stradley, addressed the meeting in attestation to the uniform kindness and courtesy which had invariably been manifested by their late minister, as well as to the instructive character of his pulpit ministry. J. R. Bousfield, Esq. (the senior deacon), presented to Mr. Davis a very handsome gold watch and chain, bearing the inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. S. J. Davis as a token of respect and affection, from the church and and congregation assembling in Salters'-hall Chapel. 1851." Mr. Davis, in acknowledging the gift, referred to many interesting incidents in his ministerial career. W. Benson, Esq., then addressed the meeting, and expressed his determination to render the gift complete by the addition of a gold seal, inscribed with Mr. Davis's crest.

PROPOSED NONCONFORMIST CLUB.

For some time past a project has been on foot for "the erection of a building and the formation of a company for establishing a centre of union and action for the great body of Nonconformists." For a time it was held in abeyance, but recently H. Bateman, Esq., has recalled attention to it in a letter extensively circulated amongst leading Dissenters. Several conferences of friends favourable to the plan were then held, and the unanimous and hearty approval with which it was received by all parties induced its promoters to bring it before the public. Accordingly a meeting of the leading laymen connected with the various Dissenting bodies was convened by circular, signed by Joshua Wilson, S. Morley, H. Bateman, T. Piper, E. Swaine, Esqrs., and Dr. Price, for Monday evening, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The attendance was large and influential, comprising upwards of eighty of the best known Dissenters of London and its vicinity. As the circular convening the meeting contains a succinct description of the objects of the movement we give the following quotation:—

We propose, therefore, to erect in London, in a central and commanding spot, a public building, which shall comprise the following particulars; viz.—

First,—A hall for public meetings, capable of accommodating fifteen hundred persons, in which may be held—anniversaries of our various societies; public meetings for denominational purposes, whether ecclesiastical or secular; and, generally, any meetings, whether denominational or not, which shall not offend good taste or Christian principle.

Such a building has been long wanted for the city, as a city, independently of our own peculiar need. Exeter Hall is too distant, too large, and sometimes not attainable. Such a building would be at the service of the public, as we have already hinted; and, apart from its value to us, would undoubtedly be profitable as a mere pecuniary speculation.

Second,—A club-house for the union of Christians, on the plan long adopted by men of the world for social and friendly intercourse.

This would be open to all Orthodox* Nonconformists. The object is to gather together into one centre of unity the scattered elements of our body, and attract, as to a focus, men like-minded with ourselves, from all parts of the metropolis, the country, and the world; and we are confident it would be hailed with delight by all true-hearted Nonconformists.

It would contain—a library and reading-rooms; coffee and dining-rooms; drawing-rooms, &c. &c., and, generally, all the usual comforts of a well-appointed club.

Third,—Chambers for our various societies.

The object here is to bring all the societies together to one place, to the manifest saving of time, labour, and money, and the comfort and advantage of all concerned.

This needs only to be stated to command universal assent; and as an investment of money, such buildings are well known to be most profitable.

After tea and coffee, H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, was called to the chair. Amongst the gentlemen present at the meeting—which, as we have said, consisted exclusively of laymen—were the following:—Messrs. Charles Andrews, of Reading; H. Bidgood, R. Besley, T. Buxton, J. Brown, H. Bateman, J. Bennett, E. Clarke, J.W. Combs, T. Curwen, N. and J. Dawson, Dixie, W. Edwards, Dr. Foster, J. Finch, R. Foster, S. Grigg, B. Hanbury, E. Miall, Merrington, A. Pellatt, W. and T. Piper, S. Rogers, E. Swaine, G. Simmons, E. Smith, A. C. Stratten, H. Thompson, W. E. Winter, J. B. White, H. O. Wills, of Bristol; A. Wells, Deputy Blacket, &c., &c.

The chairman having briefly opened the proceedings by adverting to the advantages of the proposed plan, Mr. Bennett, the provisional secretary, stated that he had received various approving communications from gentlemen in the country, and read extracts from letters from Mr. Nicholson, of Lydney, Mr. Barnes, of Farnworth Mr. E. Baines, of Leeds, Mr. Crossley, of Halifax, and Mr. Pidduck, High Bailiff of Burslem.

Mr. Bateman then entered into detailed particulars of the proposed scheme—the substance of which we have given above. He wished it to be distinctly understood that in agitating the matter, he had no personal end to gain, direct or indirect, except to derive from it the advantages they would all secure in common. It would be a Nonconformist club [cheers]—not that it would be desirable to adopt that or any other distinctive title, but it would be for the use of the great body of orthodox Dissenters who were willing to conform to its rules [hear, hear]. He dwelt at some length upon the advantages that would be derived from such an institution. By it would be secured all those comforts and conveniences which were understood by the word club. But chiefly, it would form a centre of union for Nonconformists throughout the country; and men of intelligence, power, and piety, working in a different way towards a common end, would thus have frequent opportunities of meeting together and comparing opinions. To young men the institution would offer great advantages. Mr. Bateman dwelt upon the desirableness of having a hall for public meetings such as they might have here — Exeter Hall being so frequently engaged, or too large, and oftentimes shut against those who were somewhat advanced in their views, and upon the importance of the offices of their great societies being near together, which might thus be accomplished. It was calculated that the chambers thus let out would yield a good return for the money invested. Further, the large hall might be used for public worship on the Sabbath. The scheme might also comprise a boarding-house, but this was only a matter of speculation. The idea was, that the whole establishment should be farmed out. He calculated that they might secure at least 800 members—400 in London and 400 in the provinces. The proposed subscription would be £5 5s., and for young men—with, of course, a restricted use of the advantages of the club—£2 2s.; members admitted by ballot. It was intended that the building should be erected by a Public Company, in shares of £25 and £50. If, therefore, as seemed likely, the income of the club should amount to £6,000 a-year, there would be ample funds for defraying all expenses, after paying a fair interest for the money, and, perhaps, a surplus to be applied to club purposes. Mr. Bateman concluded, amidst cheers, by moving the following resolution:—

That it is highly important that the different branches of the great Nonconformist body should be united in harmonious action for strengthening their cause and increasing their influence, and for promoting among themselves a more intimate, social, and friendly intercourse; and that for this purpose it is expedient to found a club for the Evangelical Nonconformist bodies, and to erect in London, in a central spot, a large hall for public meetings, and chambers for the different societies in their connexion

Mr. S. Morley, in seconding the resolution, expressed his emphatic approval of the scheme, and believed it would be productive of great benefit if wisely carried out [hear, hear]. So impressed was he with its importance, that although just returned from a journey of over 200 miles, he could not refuse to be present in its support. The meeting was to recollect that the details into which Mr. Bateman had entered, were only suggestions, and would need to be carefully considered [hear, hear]. He read a letter from Dr. Campbell, cordially approving of the project.

Mr. Bateman then explained that Dissenting ministers had been purposely omitted from the invitation to that meeting. It was thought better that the initiative should be taken by laymen, and gladly as they should welcome the clergy as members of the club, it would, perhaps, be better that they should be excluded from its management [hear, hear].

Mr. A. Pellatt dwelt upon the advantages of such an institution, but hoped that its basis would be sufficiently broad, so that members of the Free Church of Scotland, and even of England, might be admitted to its privileges. He would avoid anything in the shape of a test, and would suggest as a title the "Nonconformist Alliance Club."

It was then stated that there was no intention of giving a distinctive name to the club, and after some further conversation the resolution was put and carried—the term "Evangelical" being introduced in accordance with the decision of the majority of gentlemen present.

Mr. Wills having been obliged to leave the chair, it was then taken by Mr. Morley, after which Dr. Lankester was called upon to move the second resolution. He expressed his hearty concurrence in the scheme, though he doubted the wisdom of some details, such as the boarding-house proposed. That might be thought of after the club was established [hear]. He believed they were engaged in founding an institution which would have a most important influence upon the Nonconforming body, and for which posterity would thank them [cheers]. In the present stage of the world's history, it was of vital consequence they should stand fast to the great principles of Nonconformity, which had been mainly instrumental in raising England to her present position. Let them, by such institutions, which would provide a common bond of union, keep alive the flame, that they might make their influence felt in the future destinies of the great Anglo-Saxon race [cheers]. He concluded by proposing the second resolution, which was as follows:—

That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee (with power to add to their number), for the purpose of preparing a scheme for the formation of a Company, for carrying out the foregoing resolution, and to report to another meeting of Nonconformists, to be convened for considering this report:—Messrs. Bateman, Finch, Kemp, John Morley, J. Wilson, E. Swaine, W. Spicer, G. Wilson, Dr. Price, Dr. Foster, Meek, T. Piper, Jun., W. Carlile, W. Edwards, J. C. Evans, N. Griffin, C. Gilpin, J. Nisbett, E. Miall, J. Wilks, B. Boothby, D. W. Wire, A. Pellatt.

Dr. Foster, Professor of Jurisprudence in University College, dwelt upon the importance of such an institution to young men. How glad would he have been to have availed himself of such an institution when he came to London alone and almost unfriended. With their great principles Nonconformists did but little, because they were scattered and divided. Their influence was small, though their numbers were large. They had hailed the establishment of the London University, but had done little to its support, and now there was not a single Dissenter on its Council. He had tried to arouse some zeal on its behalf, but had failed. In considering the scheme of the proposed institution, it was not a mere question of 2 or 3 per cent., bu tone involving the promotion of the great principles of Nonconformity [loud cheers].

Mr. J. Davis urged the desirableness of admitting the Wesleyan body to the advantages of the club—to which it was replied that all Dissenters who were willing to abide by the rules of the institution, would be eligible for admittance,

Mr. E. Miall said that Mr. Bateman and his coadjutors had been fortunate in devising a plan which everyone present must have felt had been long wanted, and which fell in with their own views [hear, hear]. Its advantages were great and obvious. The club would be a centre in which persons of different views could meet and compare notes. There had been too great a want of confidence amongst Dissenters, arising from want of knowledge of each other. He was looked upon as an ultra-Nonconformist, and by coming into contact with the more Conservative, he hoped to bring them over to his views [laughter]. On several occasions, of late years, they had felt the need of such a centre of union, whenever they had been obliged to improvise a movement in their own defence. Looking at the political prospects of the present times he thought that Nonconformists, if they were true to their principles and held together by a bond of union, were destined to play an important part in the settlement of the great questions which affected humanity—not so much perhaps in the advancement of their distinctive views, as in nurturing amongst them men of sound principle and large views, and thus keeping up a high standard of moral worth among public men [cheers]. He gave his most cordial support to the scheme, and was disposed to waive all criticism and objection in his desire to secure its success [hear, hear].

Some discussion afterwards took place as to the precise character of the institution—one gentleman strongly opposing any sectarian scheme, urging that such a club should be open to all Christians, in which Mr. Merrington, Mr. Piper, Mr. E. Clarke, and other gentlemen took part. The chairman pointed out that the objector was labouring under a mistake. The club was not intended to be a kind of Evangelical Alliance. It was to be a club composed of hard-headed Nonconformists [loud cheers]. Mr. Piper also pointed out that they did not ask the public to join it. If other parties besides Nonconformists chose to seek admission, and abide by the rules, there would be, probably, no objection to them. After a somewhat protracted discussion the resolution was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was then passed, and the meeting separated a little before ten o'clock, having been characterised throughout with sustained interest and enthusiasm.

* In the course of the proceedings, there was some discussion as to the use of the term "Orthodox," and, as will be seen in the first resolution, the word "Evangelical" was adopted in preference.

Co-operative Associations.—On Thursday evening, Mr. G. Dawson delivered a lecture at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, in furtherance of the principles sought to be carried out by the Central and other Co-operative Associations. The lecturer drew a vivid picture of the many evils arising from competition and the present system of retail trade, and argued that the only true remedy was to be found in a right and timely application of capital, skill, and experience on the principle of co-operative agency. The objects of the association "stores" were to counteract the practices of adulteration and fraud now prevailing in trade, to act as agents for the consumers in making their purchases, and for the producers in selling their produce; and to find employment for the disciples of the co-operative system, by the collection of orders through a regular channel. Mr. Dawson contended that this co-operative agency was deserving of public support, as the most effectual means which had ever been devised for giving the working classes the benefit of their labour; that the spirit of Christianity, the true spirit of brotherhood, involved the principle that men should labour together for the general advantage of all; and after dwelling with much argumentative skill upon the loss of money sustained in dealings with retail tradesmen, Mr. Dawson concluded by earnestly calling upon all present to support these excellent associations. —— The lecturer was followed by Mr. Lloyd Jones, who stated that the system of co-operative agency was gaining ground in various parts of England—that there were some hundreds of these establishments in existence, and they were all proceeding in their operations most successfully and satisfactorily.

Congregational Education.—On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held in the Independent Chapel, Benton-park, Rauden, Robert Milligan, Esq., M.P., in the chair, to form an auxiliary to the County Board of Education in connexion with the Congregational Board. The Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., and the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, gave lucid and forcible addresses on the state and prospects of Voluntary Education, after which the following gentlemen were named a committee for the Raudenl district:—Walter Milligan, Esq., Chairman; R. Milligan, Esq., M.P.; Rev. Robert Holmes, Samuel Clapham, Robert Thomas, Josh. Riley, N. Briggs, Esqs., and Messrs. Denison and J. Briggs; Rev. Joseph Shaw, Secretary. The meeting was respectably attended, and went off with entire satisfaction.

Theft by a Medical Student.—A young man named Butler, has been committed by the Cambridge magistrates, on three charges of theft from members of the University, with whom he had made acquaintance. The articles stolen were two gold watches, a gold pin, and a dressing-case. The prisoner's friends reside at Newington, and his deceased father was a captain in the Royal Navy; he was about to enter upon a situation at one of the metropolitan hospitals, and had accepted a temporary situation with Mr. Peck, a surgeon at Newmarket, previous to doing so. It was on passing through Cambridge on his way to that gentleman's house at Newmarket, that he committed the offences with which he is now charged. Towards the close of the examination, he leant his head upon his hands and wept bitterly.

A Dreadful Explosion of fire damp took place during the night of Thursday, at Bardsley Colliery, near Ashton-under-Lyne, and about ten miles from Manchester. Four men lost their lives, and ten horses were kiled.

fortune turned against Hildebrand, and he died in exile at Salerno.

These outlines of personal and public history were filled up with bold and vivid colouring. The principle of which Hildebrand was the most conspicuous—namely, the supremacy of the Church over the State—was exhibited in a highly graphic and humorous style; and that principle was also shown, in a single paragraph, in its workings at the present day. The passage was as follows:—

It will, no doubt, be objected by some that the rampancy of the Papal Church under Hildebrand, is no fair type of what an ascendant Protestant Church might be in a free state, tolerant to other sects, but claiming, on its own behalf, supremacy in the state, on the ground of its presumed apostolic origin. We grant that the scenery, the actors, and the dresses, the orchestra and the lights, may all be different; but in all ages the germ of priesthood is the same. Unlimited power, concealed, however, by the well-spread festoon, or the branch of antique carving, or by a graceful fold of tapestry—but still, unlimited power, responsible only to itself, or to some *alter ego*, is the real meaning of all priestly games, whether comic, tragedy, or pantomime. Power over conscience in its judgments—over thought in its laboratory—over speech, that rules the world—over the individual Christian on his knees, and over the Christian in full assembly—over the clergy in their council, and the layman on his hearth—this is all that Hildebrand contended for; nor does Charles James, or Peter the Hermit of Exeter, consent to less. No ascendant Church can exist without monopolizing liberty of speech, the liberty of spiritual thought, and the freedom of Christian assembly—three essentials, without which a young nation can never healthfully develop, nor an old one prevent its decline. If analogy between human government and the Christian Church be insisted on, we can only admit that Christ gave a constitution to his Church far more akin to the republican than the monarchical theory; but the tendency of all priesthood, from the time anterior to Augustine to the present, has been to oblivionize the absolute authority of the Scriptures, the right of private judgment, and the freedom of Christian worship; and to *monarchize* those sweet and simple societies which clustered about the Apostles—a tendency more hateful among Protestants than Papists, because we profess to hold the absolute authority of, and our absolute right to examine, the Book which is the death-warrant of a monarchized, rampant church.

THE IRVINGITE PRAYER-BOOK.—The Wesleyan *Watchman* has been dipping into the Prayer-book used by the followers of the celebrated Edward Irving; and has met with several passages which have startled him not a little. "One or two of these may interest our readers. In the 'Morning Service,' the following occurs:—'Grant unto thy servants *departed* in the faith, rest, and peace, and joy, in the hope of a blessed resurrection.' In the 'Communion Service,' we have the same petition in a somewhat different form:—'And we pray thee, that of thy mercy thou wilt keep them in rest and peace, until our common perfecting in bliss, in the day of the glorious resurrection.' At the consecration of the bread and wine, in the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, they pray as follows:—'Send down thy Holy Spirit upon our sacrifice before Thee, and make this bread and this wine to be the most precious body and blood of Christ our Saviour, given for remission of sins and for eternal life. And grant unto us so to eat his flesh, and to drink his blood, that our sinful bodies may be made clean by his body, and our souls be washed by his most precious blood.' In another prayer, appointed for the same occasion, they say:—'And through the ministry of thy ordained servants hast, by the Holy Spirit, made this bread and this cup to be the most precious body and blood of Christ our Saviour, given for remission of sins,' &c. Ministers and people among the followers of Mr. Irving, on entering and leaving chapel, when passing in front of the altar, turn, and bow their heads in that direction. Our fears have not abated, but rather increased, by perusing the lectures of Mr. Henry Drummond, one of their principal ministers."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NOTTINGHAM.—Dr. Hendren, late Bishop of Clifton, was enthroned yesterday week, in the new church of St. Barnabas, with great pomp. Fifty of the Romanist clergy from Derby, Leicester, Loughborough, the Monastery of St. Bernard, in Leicestershire, and from other parts in the diocese, took part in the proceedings. The bishop headed a procession up the south aisle, and, walking under a canopy, with mitred head, came to his gorgeously-decorated throne; where the clergy went through the ecclesiastical homage of kissing the hand or ring. After the service, a complimentary address was presented to the bishop, and acknowledged by him in the spirit "nolo episcopari." The new cathedral is described as "the most perfect model of a parochial church that has been accomplished during the last three centuries. The choir is entirely surrounded by aisles and Eastern chapels." The general plan is cruciform; 190 feet from east to west; with a spire of 150 feet high. It is built on an elevated site on the west side of the town. The first stone was laid by Dr. Wiseman in May, 1842; and the chief cost, upwards of £20,000, has been borne by the Earl of Shrewsbury, whose beneficence is acknowledged by the following inscription running from the bottom of the aisle windows—"Good Christian people, of your charity pray for the good estate of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, the chief benefactor to the building of this church, dedicated in honour of St. Barnabas."—On the same day Cardinal Wiseman publicly laid the foundation-stone of a Roman Catholic church, now in the course of erection, in Westmoreland-terrace, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater. The edifice is being built by subscription, upwards of £6,000 having been contributed by two ladies, sisters, now deceased, and it is dedicated to St. Helen, mother of Constantine, the first Christian emperor.

REV. W. JENKINS AND THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.—The long-pending appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Rev. William Jenkins, against the Bishop of Llandaff's refusal to institute him to the rectory of Michaelstone-y-Vedw, to which he had been presented, has been decided in favour of the appellant, his Grace having reversed the refusal of the bishop, and ordered the institution of Mr. Jenkins.

CHURCH-RATES AGAIN REFUSED AT BRIGHTON.—A parish meeting was held at Brighton on Thursday, for the purpose of receiving the churchwardens' accounts, and considering a proposition for a church-rate. The meeting lasted from eleven until three o'clock, and was characterised by the usual scenes that take place on these occasions at Brighton. Mr. Churchwarden Cordy moved a church-rate of 1d. in the pound; whereupen Mr. Cox moved an amendment that it be declined. The vicar put the question, and the amendment was declared to be carried on a show of hands. The vicar demanded a poll, the result of which we have not learned.

ADDRESS TO PROTESTANTS.—The committee of the National Club has issued an address to the Protestants of the empire, on the present aspect of the Papal question, the practical recommendations of which are:—"1. The enforcement of the laws against Romish religious orders. 2. The withdrawal of all aid from Popish schools in England. 3. The withdrawal of the grant to Maynooth. 4. Such a modification of the rules which regulate the national board in Ireland as shall ensure a sounder course of education in the national schools themselves, and shall give the schools of the Church Education Society a share of the public grants."

CHURCH-RATES AT FROME.—A contest has just taken place in this town, in which the Dissenters have been beaten by a minority of 15 only in about 600 votes. Had all those who object to the odious tax acted on their professed convictions, the minority would have been a majority; and, as it is, it is believed that a scrutiny would reverse the position of the parties now. This, however, the chairman (the clergyman) has refused.

SANGUINARY PERSECUTION IN MADAGASCAR.—With the exception of the religious public, and those who are accustomed to read our denominational magazines, but few persons are aware of the persecution now raging in the island of Madagascar. By means of the agents of the London Missionary Society, favoured by a former monarch, the principles of the Christian religion struck deep root in the minds of a large proportion of the inhabitants; and although, by the present bigoted Queen, these native converts have been subjected to unheard-of barbarities, yet the heroism with which they have persisted in maintaining their sentiments, have won for them the profoundest admiration of all who have studied their history and their sufferings. In the *Missionary Magazine* for the present month will be found an interesting narrative, full of details relative to this painful subject. The narrative consists of extracts from the journal of a native Malagasy, and has been translated into the English language, by one of the most esteemed of the society's missionaries. From this it will be seen, that the determination of the idolatrous Queen to uproot "the new religion" is of the most unmoveable character. Rich and poor, bond and free, the officers of the army and the princes of the blood royal, are alike the victims of the royal displeasure, and are made to suffer its consequences. Yet in spite of all, the prohibited religion spreads. Prudence dictates concealment, but when discovered, then love and truth impel to the most fearless and self-sacrificing confessions. There is, therefore, no fear that Christianity itself will be exterminated. As it was in the times of Roman Paganism, so it is in the present era of Madagascar history; for every Christian martyred, two Heathens are probably made Christians by the resistless moral spectacle of such voluntary self-surrender. But we are bound none the less to sympathize with the accumulated anguish of thousands of individuals, whose goods are seized, whose property is confiscated, whose wives and children are sold into perpetual slavery, whose very lives are sacrificed to the demon of idolatrous tyranny. Madagascar is beyond the pale of civilized nations, and no diplomacy intervenes to abate the furious rigour of her children's fate. Yet let the facts be known, that in the last outburst of this protracted persecution, four persons have been burnt alive; fourteen precipitated from a high rock and crushed to death; a hundred and seventeen persons condemned to work in chains as long as they live; twenty persons cruelly flogged with rods; besides 1,748 other persons mulcted in heavy penalties, reduced into slavery, and compelled to buy themselves back, or deprived of their wives and families. Persons of rank have been degraded, and sent as forced labourers to carry stone for twelve months together to build houses; and, in an endless variety of other ways have the maddened passions of one wicked woman been permitted now for years past to plunge a large, populous, and beautiful country into misery and ruin.—*Bradford Observer.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Miss Mary Temperley, of Wexham, aged fifty-one, daughter of the late Mr. John Temperley, a deacon of the Independent Church, was found dead in her house, on Wednesday morning. Deceased carried on a small grocery business, and appears to have shut up her shop on Tuesday night as usual, and then had suddenly died. The melancholy fact was not made known till the morning—an afflicted sister being her only company—when some friends, alarmed by appearances, forced an entrance to the house, and found her a corpse.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

PERTH.—Messrs. Baynes and Miall, the deputation from the Anti-state-church Association, visited the "fair city" on the 24th ult., when a public meeting was held in the City Hall. Bailie Pullar presided, and the local speakers were, Dr. Young, Rev. Mr. Pillans, and David Hepburn, Esq. The *Perthshire Advertiser*, which reports the meeting, refers to it in a leading article, and tries to take the edge off the meeting, by attacking Mr. Miall's views on another subject—education. After stating a belief that Scottish Dissenters believe that "their object will be most effectually compassed by a constructive process—by the diffusion of a strong, masculine intelligence, rather than by any direct attack upon the Established Church," it says, "Mr. Miall is the advocate of a very different policy, and he knows that it has led to divided counsels among the English Dissenters. He knows that many of the best and wisest of them hold, with the majority of Scottish Dissenters, that the Voluntary principle has nothing to do with the matter of education, and that rather than accept this ultramontane interpretation, they have made up their minds to leave the extreme party to fight its own battle. Mr. Miall has a perfect right to hold and enforce his peculiar views; but he cannot deny that those whom he and his party have repelled and estranged are men who will bear a favourable comparison for sound principles and comprehensive intellect with their more zealous, more violent, but less discreet neighbours."

GLASTONBURY.—On Thursday, the 27th ult., our town was visited by J. Kingsley, Esq., the deputation from the Anti-state-church Association, who delivered a lecture in the Independent chapel, James Clark, Esq., of Street, occupying the chair. It is believed that an excellent impression was made on the audience.

PLYMOUTH.—Mr. Kingsley delivered his second lecture here on Monday, December 1st, to a small but attentive audience. There are several reasons why the feeling in favour of Anti-state-church principles should not be very predominant here. There are no church-rates, and the greater part of the ministers of the Establishment are deservedly popular from their Evangelical sentiments, and the cordiality with which they co-operate with their Nonconformist brethren on those questions in which all "who hold the Head" can unite. On the evening of the lecture there was a united prayer-meeting at George-street chapel, which prevented the Revs. S. Nicholson, E. Jones, and Barfitt, from taking part in the proceedings. We also observed his worship the Mayor, Alfred Booker, Esq., who arrived late in the evening. Mr. E. S. Codd presided. Several questions were asked at the close of the lecture, which were answered by Mr. Kingsley with his usual urbanity. Wm. Cornish, Esq., solicitor, complimented the lecturer, and though a Churchman, wished him success in his work. Some strong observations made by this gentleman on Puseyism, drew from Mr. Kingsley a disclaimer of all intention on the part of the Association of interfering with any doctrine of the Establishment. After a vote of thanks, moved by Mr. T. Nicholson, the meeting separated.

TAVISTOCK.—Mr. Kingsley lectured in this town on the 3rd inst, when, as had been previously announced, Rev. T. Gibbons, the clergyman of the place, entered into a discussion with him, as he did with Messrs. Green and Clapp on a previous occasion. We have been obligingly favoured with slips from the *Plymouth Journal* office, but as our readers will probably prefer seeing the matter reported at greater length than is possible this week, we shall defer it till next week; only stating that the audience with which the Guildhall was crammed carried the Anti-state-church resolutions by an overwhelming majority.

LISKEARD.—On Friday night last Mr. Kingsley delivered an Anti-state-church lecture in this town, and great satisfaction was afforded by both lecture and audience; the former being clear and convincing, and the latter numerous, thoughtful, and earnest. Another meeting will be looked forward to with great interest.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

SALTERS'-HALL CHAPEL, CANNON-STREET.—On Thursday evening a meeting was held in the school-rooms to present a testimonial of esteem to the Rev. S. J. Davis, who, for nearly fifteen years, has sustained the pastorate of the Church. Upwards of 150 persons having taken tea, the Rev. Jesse Hobson, the recently-elected minister, was called to the chair. An appropriate devotional exercise was conducted, and Messrs. Redington, Chandler, Stabb, Thompson, and Stradley, addressed the meeting in attestation to the uniform kindness and courtesy which had invariably been manifested by their late minister, as well as to the instructive character of his pulpit ministry. J. R. Bousfield, Esq. (the senior deacon), presented to Mr. Davis a very handsome gold watch and chain, bearing the inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. S. J. Davis as a token of respect and affection, from the church and and congregation assembling in Salters'-hall Chapel. 1851." Mr. Davis, in acknowledging the gift, referred to many interesting incidents in his ministerial career. W. Benson, Esq., then addressed the meeting, and expressed his determination to render the gift complete by the addition of a gold seal, inscribed with Mr. Davis's crest.

PROPOSED NONCONFORMIST CLUB.

For some time past a project has been on foot for "the erection of a building and the formation of a company for establishing a centre of union and action for the great body of Nonconformists." For a time it was held in abeyance, but recently H. Bateman, Esq., has recalled attention to it in a letter extensively circulated amongst leading Dissenters. Several conferences of friends favourable to the plan were then held, and the unanimous and hearty approval with which it was received by all parties induced its promoters to bring it before the public. Accordingly a meeting of the leading laymen connected with the various Dissenting bodies was convened by circular, signed by Joshua Wilson, S. Morley, H. Bateman, T. Piper, E. Swaine, Esqrs., and Dr. Price, for Monday evening, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The attendance was large and influential, comprising upwards of eighty of the best known Dissenters of London and its vicinity. As the circular convening the meeting contains a succinct description of the objects of the movement we give the following quotation:—

We propose, therefore, to erect in London, in a central and commanding spot, a public building, which shall comprise the following particulars; viz.—

First,—A hall for public meetings, capable of accommodating fifteen hundred persons, in which may be held—anniversaries of our various societies; public meetings for denominational purposes, whether ecclesiastical or secular; and, generally, any meetings, whether denominational or not, which shall not offend good taste or Christian principle.

Such a building has been long wanted for the city, as a city, independently of our own peculiar need. Exeter Hall is too distant, too large, and sometimes not attainable. Such a building would be at the service of the public, as we have already hinted; and, apart from its value to us, would undoubtedly be profitable as a mere pecuniary speculation.

Second,—A club-house for the union of Christians, on the plan long adopted by men of the world for social and friendly intercourse.

This would be open to all Orthodox* Nonconformists. The object is to gather together into one centre of unity the scattered elements of our body, and attract, as to a focus, men like-minded with ourselves, from all parts of the metropolis, the country, and the world; and we are confident it would be hailed with delight by all true-hearted Nonconformists.

It would contain—a library and reading-rooms; coffee and dining-rooms; drawing-rooms, &c. &c., and, generally, all the usual comforts of a well-appointed club.

Third,—Chambers for our various societies.

The object here is to bring all the societies together to one place, to the manifest saving of time, labour, and money, and the comfort and advantage of all concerned.

This needs only to be stated to command universal assent; and as an investment of money, such buildings are well known to be most profitable.

After tea and coffee, H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, was called to the chair. Amongst the gentlemen present at the meeting—which, as we have said, consisted exclusively of laymen—were the following:—Messrs. Charles Andrews, of Reading; H. Bidgood, R. Besley, T. Buxton, J. Brown, H. Bateman, J. Bennett, E. Clarke, J.W. Combs, T. Curwen, N. and J. Dawson, Dixie, W. Edwards, Dr. Foster, J. Finch, R. Foster, S. Grigg, B. Hanbury, E. Miall, Merrington, A. Pellatt, W. and T. Piper, S. Rogers, E. Swaine, G. Simmons, E. Smith, A. C. Stratten, H. Thompson, W. E. Winter, J. B. White, H. O. Wills, of Bristol; A. Wells, Deputy Blacket, &c., &c.

The chairman having briefly opened the proceedings by adverting to the advantages of the proposed plan, Mr. Bennett, the provisional secretary, stated that he had received various approving communications from gentlemen in the country, and read extracts from letters from Mr. Nicholson, of Lydney, Mr. Barnes, of Farnworth Mr. E. Baines, of Leeds, Mr. Crossley, of Halifax, and Mr. Pidduck, High Bailiff of Burslem.

Mr. Bateman then entered into detailed particulars of the proposed scheme—the substance of which we have given above. He wished it to be distinctly understood that in agitating the matter, he had no personal end to gain, direct or indirect, except to derive from it the advantages they would all secure in common. It would be a Nonconformist club [cheers]—not that it would be desirable to adopt that or any other distinctive title, but it would be for the use of the great body of orthodox Dissenters who were willing to conform to its rules [hear, hear]. He dwelt at some length upon the advantages that would be derived from such an institution. By it would be secured all those comforts and conveniences which were understood by the word club. But chiefly, it would form a centre of union for Nonconformists throughout the country; and men of intelligence, power, and piety, working in a different way towards a common end, would thus have frequent opportunities of meeting together and comparing opinions. To young men the institution would offer great advantages. Mr. Bateman dwelt upon the desirableness of having a hall for public meetings such as they might have here — Exeter Hall being so frequently engaged, or too large, and oftentimes shut against those who were somewhat advanced in their views, and upon the importance of the offices of their great societies being near together, which might thus be accomplished. It was calculated that the chambers thus let out would yield a good return for the money invested. Further, the large hall might be used for public worship on the Sabbath. The scheme might also comprise a boarding-house, but this was only a matter of speculation. The idea was, that the whole establishment should be farmed out. He calculated that they might secure at least 800 members—400 in London and 400 in the provinces. The proposed subscription would be £5 5s., and for young men—with, of course, a restricted use of the advantages of the club—£2 2s.; members admitted by ballot. It was intended that the building should be erected by a Public Company, in shares of £25 and £50. If, therefore, as seemed likely, the income of the club should amount to £6,000 a-year, there would be ample funds for defraying all expenses, after paying a fair interest for the money, and, perhaps, a surplus to be applied to club purposes. Mr. Bateman concluded, amidst cheers, by moving the following resolution:—

That it is highly important that the different branches of the great Nonconformist body should be united in harmonious action for strengthening their cause and increasing their influence, and for promoting among themselves a more intimate, social, and friendly intercourse; and that for this purpose it is expedient to found a club for the Evangelical Nonconformist bodies, and to erect in London, in a central spot, a large hall for public meetings, and chambers for the different societies in their connexion

Mr. S. Morley, in seconding the resolution, expressed his emphatic approval of the scheme, and believed it would be productive of great benefit if wisely carried out [hear, hear]. So impressed was he with its importance, that although just returned from a journey of over 200 miles, he could not refuse to be present in its support. The meeting was to recollect that the details into which Mr. Bateman had entered, were only suggestions, and would need to be carefully considered [hear, hear]. He read a letter from Dr. Campbell, cordially approving of the project.

Mr. Bateman then explained that Dissenting ministers had been purposely omitted from the invitation to that meeting. It was thought better that the initiative should be taken by laymen, and gladly as they should welcome the clergy as members of the club, it would, perhaps, be better that they should be excluded from its management [hear, hear].

Mr. A. Pellatt dwelt upon the advantages of such an institution, but hoped that its basis would be sufficiently broad, so that members of the Free Church of Scotland, and even of England, might be admitted to its privileges. He would avoid anything in the shape of a test, and would suggest as a title the "Nonconformist Alliance Club."

It was then stated that there was no intention of giving a distinctive name to the club, and after some further conversation the resolution was put and carried—the term "Evangelical" being introduced in accordance with the decision of the majority of gentlemen present.

Mr. Wills having been obliged to leave the chair, it was then taken by Mr. Morley, after which Dr. Lankester was called upon to move the second resolution. He expressed his hearty concurrence in the scheme, though he doubted the wisdom of some details, such as the boarding-house proposed. That might be thought of after the club was established [hear]. He believed they were engaged in founding an institution which would have a most important influence upon the Nonconforming body, and for which posterity would thank them [cheers]. In the present stage of the world's history, it was of vital consequence they should stand fast to the great principles of Nonconformity, which had been mainly instrumental in raising England to her present position. Let them, by such institutions, which would provide a common bond of union, keep alive the flame, that they might make their influence felt in the future destinies of the great Anglo-Saxon race [cheers]. He concluded by proposing the second resolution, which was as follows:—

That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee (with power to add to their number), for the purpose of preparing a scheme for the formation of a Company, for carrying out the foregoing resolution, and to report to another meeting of Nonconformists, to be convened for considering this report:—Messrs. Bateman, Finch, Kemp, John Morley, J. Wilson, E. Swaine, W. Spicer, G. Wilson, Dr. Price, Dr. Foster, Meek, T. Piper, Jun., W. Carlile, W. Edwards, J. C. Evans, N. Griffin, C. Gilpin, J. Nisbett, E. Miall, J. Wilks, B. Boothby, D. W. Wire, A. Pellatt.

Dr. Foster, Professor of Jurisprudence in University College, dwelt upon the importance of such an institution to young men. How glad would he have been to have availed himself of such an institution when he came to London alone and almost unfriended. With their great principles Nonconformists did but little, because they were scattered and divided. Their influence was small, though their numbers were large. They had hailed the establishment of the London University, but had done little to its support, and now there was not a single Dissenter on its Council. He had tried to arouse some zeal on its behalf, but had failed. In considering the scheme of the proposed institution, it was not a mere question of 2 or 3 per cent., bu tone involving the promotion of the great principles of Nonconformity [loud cheers].

Mr. J. Davis urged the desirableness of admitting the Wesleyan body to the advantages of the club—to which it was replied that all Dissenters who were willing to abide by the rules of the institution, would be eligible for admittance.

Mr. E. Miall said that Mr. Bateman and his coadjutors had been fortunate in devising a plan which everyone present must have felt had been long wanted, and which fell in with their own views [hear, hear]. Its advantages were great and obvious. The club would be a centre in which persons of different views could meet and compare notes. There had been too great a want of confidence amongst Dissenters, arising from want of knowledge of each other. He was looked upon as an ultra-Nonconformist, and by coming into contact with the more Conservative, he hoped to bring them over to his views [laughter]. On several occasions, of late years, they had felt the need of such a centre of union, whenever they had been obliged to improvise a movement in their own defence. Looking at the political prospects of the present times he thought that Nonconformists, if they were true to their principles and held together by a bond of union, were destined to play an important part in the settlement of the great questions which affected humanity—not so much perhaps in the advancement of their distinctive views, as in nurturing amongst them men of sound principle and large views, and thus keeping up a high standard of moral worth among public men [cheers]. He gave his most cordial support to the scheme, and was disposed to waive all criticism and objection in his desire to secure its success [hear, hear].

Some discussion afterwards took place as to the precise character of the institution—one gentleman strongly opposing any sectarian scheme, urging that such a club should be open to all Christians, in which Mr. Merrington, Mr. Piper, Mr. E. Clarke, and other gentlemen took part. The chairman pointed out that the objector was labouring under a mistake. The club was not intended to be a kind of Evangelical Alliance. It was to be a club composed of hard-headed Nonconformists [loud cheers]. Mr. Piper also pointed out that they did not ask the public to join it. If other parties besides Nonconformists chose to seek admission, and abide by the rules, there would be, probably, no objection to them. After a somewhat protracted discussion the resolution was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was then passed, and the meeting separated a little before ten o'clock, having been characterised throughout with sustained interest and enthusiasm.

* In the course of the proceedings, there was some discussion as to the use of the term "Orthodox," and, as will be seen in the first resolution, the word "Evangelical" was adopted in preference.

Co-operative Associations.—On Thursday evening, Mr. G. Dawson delivered a lecture at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, in furtherance of the principles sought to be carried out by the Central and other Co-operative Associations. The lecturer drew a vivid picture of the many evils arising from competition and the present system of retail trade, and argued that the only true remedy was to be found in a right and timely application of capital, skill, and experience on the principle of co-operative agency. The objects of the association "stores" were to counteract the practices of adulteration and fraud now prevailing in trade, to act as agents for the consumers in making their purchases, and for the producers in selling their produce; and to find employment for the disciples of the co-operative system, by the collection of orders through a regular channel. Mr. Dawson contended that this co-operative agency was deserving of public support, as the most effectual means which had ever been devised for giving the working classes the benefit of their labour; that the spirit of Christianity, the true spirit of brotherhood, involved the principle that men should labour together for the general advantage of all; and after dwelling with much argumentative skill upon the loss of money sustained in dealings with retail tradesmen, Mr. Dawson concluded by earnestly calling upon all present to support these excellent associations. —— The lecturer was followed by Mr. Lloyd Jones, who stated that the system of co-operative agency was gaining ground in various parts of England—that there were some hundreds of these establishments in existence, and they were all proceeding in their operations most successfully and satisfactorily.

Congregational Education.—On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held in the Independent Chapel, Benton-park, Rauden, Robert Milligan, Esq., M.P., in the chair, to form an auxiliary to the County Board of Education in connexion with the Congregational Board. The Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., and the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, gave lucid and forcible addresses on the state and prospects of Voluntary Education, after which the following gentlemen were named a committee for the Raudenl district:—Walter Milligan, Esq., Chairman; R. Milligan, Esq., M.P.; Rev. Robert Holmes, Samuel Clapham, Robert Thomas, Josh. Riley, N. Briggs, Esqs., and Messrs. Denison and J. Briggs; Rev. Joseph Shaw, Secretary. The meeting was respectably attended, and went off with entire satisfaction.

Theft by a Medical Student.—A young man named Butler, has been committed by the Cambridge magistrates, on three charges of theft from members of the University, with whom he had made acquaintance. The articles stolen were two gold watches, a gold pin, and a dressing-case. The prisoner's friends reside at Newington, and his deceased father was a captain in the Royal Navy; he was about to enter upon a situation at one of the metropolitan hospitals, and had accepted a temporary situation with Mr. Peck, a surgeon at Newmarket, previous to doing so. It was on passing through Cambridge on his way to that gentleman's house at Newmarket, that he committed the offences with which he is now charged. Towards the close of the examination, he leant his head upon his hands and wept bitterly.

A Dreadful Explosion of fire damp took place during the night of Thursday, at Bardsley Colliery, near Ashton-under-Lyne, and about ten miles from Manchester. Four men lost their lives, and ten horses were kiled.

THE REFORM DEMONSTRATION AT MANCHESTER.

The long-expected "pronouncement" of Lancashire and Yorkshire on Parliamentary Reform was made on Wednesday. The demonstration consisted of a conference and a public meeting—the former, representative of the counties above named; the latter, a ratification of its resolutions by the people of Manchester.

THE CONFERENCE

was held at the Spread Eagle Hotel. It consisted of about 200 gentlemen, representing, as principal inhabitants or as delegates, the following towns:—Ardwick, Bradford, Brighton, Bolton, Blackburn, Bury, Carlisle, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Edinburgh, Huddersfield, Halifax, Leeds, Manchester, Macclesfield, Oldham, Rawtenstall, Rochdale, Royton, Salford, Salemoor, Saddleworth, Sheffield, Staleybridge, Wrexham, York.

The following members of the House of Commons were also present:—Messrs. Bright, Cobden, Crawford, Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, J. Heywood, James Kershaw, G. Thompson, J. B. Smith, Sir Joshua Walmsley, and John Williams.

Mr. George Wilson presided; and, in opening the proceedings, he said that Lord John Russell had announced it to be his intention to introduce a measure of reform for the consideration of Parliament during the next session. They were not called upon either to accept or to reject a measure which was not before them, and with the provisions of which they were unacquainted. Their business was to see if they could not agree upon some general principles to guide and regulate them, not only in the present meeting, but in their various localities hereafter; and which, if adopted, would no doubt be acceptable, at all events in this part of the country, whatever effect they might have elsewhere. Apart from the consideration of the desirability of their meeting and conferring together with the utmost freedom at the present time, it was the duty of every man who was in the possession of political privileges to aid those who were deprived of those privileges. He was sure that it would be the unanimous opinion of the meeting that they should express their opinions freely; while, at the same time, they endeavoured, if possible, to come to a unanimous decision. Some resolutions would, after very mature deliberation, now be submitted to the meeting by Mr. Bright. No gentleman, of course, was to be held as committed individually to those resolutions, and he hoped that, when brought before the meeting, they would receive a full and fair discussion [hear hear].

Mr. Bright, said that, since the declaration which was made by Lord John Russell in the last session of Parliament, it had been thought desirable that there should be a conference of those gentlemen in Lancashire and Yorkshire who were in the habit of taking an active part in politics on the Liberal side, to endeavour to ascertain the opinions of each other on this great question, with a view to give, if possible, a direction to the public thought, and also to set forth something which should indicate to Government and to Parliament that which the Reformers throughout the country expected at their hands. They had had communications with several gentlemen in Yorkshire and in many large towns, amongst which were Newcastle and Edinburgh. The result of those communications was the manifestation of a general opinion that such a conference was desirable, and that Manchester would be the best town in which to hold it. A meeting of the Manchester Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association had been held, and it was then agreed that the present meeting should take place. Since then there had been a preliminary meeting, at which about a dozen gentlemen from Yorkshire met, and rather more than that number from Manchester, &c. The whole question was freely discussed at that meeting for several hours, in a spirit of friendliness and unanimity which was very refreshing; and the result was, the preparation of certain resolutions which he should submit to the meeting as the basis of their discussion. Their idea was, that if these or any resolutions were agreed to, they should be submitted to the great meeting to be held that night in the Free-trade Hall, and if they received the assent of that meeting, they would go forth to Parliament, and to the country, and to Government, as the solemnly recorded judgment of this conference of gentlemen from Lancashire and Yorkshire, and from several principal towns and cities, and as the deliberate opinion of the inhabitants of Manchester, so far as the Free-trade Hall could contain them. It must be borne in mind that the Cabinet was not omnipotent in this country, and that in discussing this question they had, besides their party interest, to consider what their general supporters throughout the country would think of any measure they proposed, and also whether it was for the real interests of the country that they should propose it, and he thought that the Prime Minister in being about to bring this question before the Cabinet, must be deeply indebted to those who were now assembled, if they could submit to the country and the Government some judicious, moderate, and substantial scheme of Parliamentary reform. He did not propose to submit a scheme based on theoretical and abstract propositions, but, knowing the differences of opinion which existed in this country, they should consider a proposition which gave a substantial amendment on the Reform Act, and a real representation of the people. Nothing could be more unfortunate than for the country to have a new Reform Bill every four or five years. They ought, therefore, to propose such a scheme at once as would, if fairly carried out, for a considerable period set at rest this question, and render unnecessary a general reconstruction of Parliament. In the drawing up of the resolutions, they had endeavoured to frame them so that they should be the basis on which the superstructure of the Reform Bill should be erected, but had been induced to leave some matters of detail for the discussion of the Cabinet and of Parliament. The hon. gentleman then read the resolutions as follows:—

1. That this conference has maturely considered the existing state of the representation of the United Kingdom, and has deliberated upon the changes which are required to satisfy the just and moderate expectations of the people, and to render the House of Commons, in conformity with the spirit of the constitution, a fair representation of the property, the industry, and the intelligence of the nation.

2. That, with regard to the franchise, the conference is of opinion that the right of voting should be widely extended, and that the franchise should be made more simple, with a view to the easy formation of an honest register of voters; and it recommends that the elective franchise be based upon occupation and liability to the poor rate, with such limitation as to period of residence as shall be necessary to afford a guarantee that the occupation is bona fide. In addition, the conference would urge the retention of the 40s. franchise, and its extension to the owners of property in the United Kingdom of that annual value, whether derived from freehold, copyhold, or leasehold tenures, with a view to open a way to the right of voting to many who, from various causes, would not be in the direct occupation of premises rated to the relief of the poor, but whose claim to the franchise from industry, character, and station is undoubted. The whole constituency of the United Kingdom would thus consist of occupiers rated to the relief of the poor, and of the owners of property, freehold, copyhold, and leasehold, of the annual value of 40*s*.

3. That this conference is of opinion that no extension of the franchise will make the House of Commons a fair representation of the nation without a very considerable change in the distribution of the electoral power; and it therefore strongly urges that where practicable and convenient, small and neighbouring boroughs be united, and form one borough—that where such union is not practicable, small boroughs cease to return members, and that their existing constituencies merge in the constituencies of the county in which they are situate—that corresponding to the extent to which small boroughs shall be united or shall cease to return members to Parliament, new boroughs be created from the populous towns now unrepresented, and that additional members be conferred on the metropolitan and other first-class boroughs in the United Kingdom. A guiding principle in the changes here recommended should be, that hereafter no small constituencies should exist, and that no constituency should consist of fewer than 5,000 electors.

4. That this conference is of opinion that the adoption of the ballot is indispensable to an honest representation; that it would make the convictions of the elector rather than his personal interests and fears the leading motive in the exercise of his franchise; that it would greatly repress the demoralizing practices, so humiliating to candidates and so degrading to electors, which seem almost inseparable from a canvass and a poll under the existing system; and that it would aid most effectually in preventing the turbulence and riot with which elections have hitherto been too often attended.

5. That this conference is of opinion that the present legal duration of Parliaments is much too extended to secure to constituencies a proper control over their representatives, and would strongly urge the repeal of the Septennial Act, and the limitation of the duration of Parliaments, in accordance with ancient precedent, to a period not exceeding three years.

6. That this conference entirely concurs in the view expressed by the Prime Minister during the last session of Parliament, that the property qualification for members of Parliament ought to be abolished.

7. That in the propositions now agreed to, and now submitted to the consideration of the country and the Government, this conference has been anxious to adhere to the ancient landmarks of our representative system, and within their limits to introduce such changes only as experience has shown to be wise, and so to widen the basis of the representation as to satisfy the just expectations of the people, improving in industry, in comfort, in education, in morals, and in the appreciation of their public duties and public rights.

Mr. Bright then proceeded:—

Everybody felt that the £10 franchise was merely a halting-place, and that it never was based on any principle that could be logically and permanently defended. He believed that every person who had considered the question, and was really wishful to have Parliamentary reform, was prepared to go as far as household suffrage at least [applause]. No one supposed there could be any danger in going to the extent of a franchise on the basis of a poor-rate, because it was the basis of the parochial franchise, the municipal franchise, the Poor-law union franchise; and no one ever supposed for a moment that there was any danger in admitting all those, all over the country, who had been permitted to enjoy these various franchises. It must be borne in mind that after giving a rate franchise they could limit it to a very large extent by having a six months' residence, or twelve months, or two years, or three years; but the more they went in that direction, the more they would be holding out a great grant to the people, and at the same time keeping out a very large portion of them; in point of fact, destroying to a very large extent the satisfaction with which the grant would be received by the people [hear, hear]. They knew what had been the result of a three years' qualification in another country; and it was the fact, also, that a three years' municipal qualification had the effect in Manchester of making the municipal franchise actually less than the Parliamentary franchise of the borough [hear]. They must make a limitation of the franchise as to residence on one of these two principles—either because they wanted to ascertain the actual residence of the elector, or because they wanted to curtail the number of electors. The first principle was perfectly valid, but with regard to the second, they would be acting very unwisely to carry out a limitation on such a principle [hear, hear]. They were aware that at present a person was not placed on the electoral register unless he had paid his rates up to six months before the day on which the register was made out. At the preliminary meeting which had been held, their Yorkshire friends desired to introduce that into the proposition. It was a point left entirely unsettled. There was a great deal to be said in its favour, because it was the system in practice in the municipal franchise, the Poor-law union franchise, and the parochial franchise. It was not their business to settle the extent of the limitation, on which there would be very great difference of opinion, and it was thought desirable to leave it broad and general as it was, leaving the necessary restrictions to the future discussion and arrangement of Parliament. He thought the 40*s*. freehold should be extended to the whole of the United Kingdom, and include both leasehold and copyhold, because in some cases copyholds obtained very extensively, and in Lancashire leasehold was almost universal. As to the ballot, it had been more warmly received than any other proposition he had to make to the meeting. There were in that room assembled a number of persons, employing a greater aggregate number of workmen than perhaps ever were assembled before, and they were prepared to give to the population in which they resided—one which theoretic statesmen thought not the most safe—the elective franchise; and if they gave them the ballot it would be an earnest to the people of their sincere desire to give them the full enjoyment of that franchise, without fear or favour, and without any control whatever on the part of those by whom they were employed [loud applause]. A fresh distribution of the electoral districts was imperatively necessary, because, if such boroughs as St. Alban's and Harwich were to have household suffrage, instead of the £10 suffrage, and Manchester and Liverpool were still to have only an equal number of members with them, the cause of fair representation of the people would not be in the least advanced. With regard to the duration of Parliaments, if the Government did not reduce the term to that which the people were in favour of, and which was in practice 150 years ago, it would be better not to make any change at all [hear, hear]. He had given very much consideration to this question in every shape for a long time past. The gentlemen in Manchester with whom he had been connected on the subject had gone over it repeatedly, and with a care seldom expended on political questions, and they had discussed these resolutions with a deputation from Yorkshire for several hours, and there had been very general unanimity with regard to them. He therefore laid them before the present meeting, with the view that they might have something practical for their discussion [hear, hear].

Sir J. Walmsley requested Mr. Bright to explain his meaning when he spoke of liability to poor-rate.

Mr. Bright replied: The question of liability to poor-rate was simply liability to poor-rate; that a poor-rate collector might go and say to a poor-rate elector, "You are down upon my rate-book and you must pay that rate." The question of payment of the rate being made six months before the register was made out, it had been thought should be left open for future discussion in the country, in the Cabinet, and in the House of Commons.

Sir J. Walmsley said the answer his hon. friend had given him was most unsatisfactory. If a scheme was to be propounded to the country, it must be one that should state clearly to the industrial classes whether they were or were not to have a vote before they had paid their rates.

Mr. Kershaw, M.P., seconded the resolutions.

Mr. Conyngham, of Brighton, who said he attended the meeting as president of the local Reform Association, thought there was only one redeeming feature in the proposition before the meeting, and that was the ballot. It was only proposed to patch up the old system, and he most emphatically declared it would lead to nothing but disappointment.

Mr. Alderman Carbutt said, that at the preliminary meeting the points of difference were reduced to one—the limit of the electoral qualification; and they were almost unanimous in preferring a yearly residence to a six months' one.

Mr. G. Thomson was much dissatisfied with the resolutions. They even fell short of the scheme agreed upon in 1848-9, at the Free-trade Club, and embodied in Mr. Hume's motion. He would propose the insertion in these resolutions of the precise words of Mr. Hume's motion. That would give general satisfaction — but as to this scheme, by which Mr. Bright spoke of settling the question for years, he should prefer an entire postponement of reform to such a very partial settlement. It would deepen the brand of disgrace on those who were still to be excluded [hear, hear]. It was at the peril of their honour that they departed from the principle of Mr. Hume's scheme; and he moved the amendment he had referred to.

After an explanation between Mr. Bright and Mr. Thompson, as to the comparative value of the two schemes, Mr. L. Heyworth and Mr. Sharman Crawford expressed their regret that the resolutions fell short of what was desirable, but declined to oppose them. The latter gentleman would not be precluded from once more stating his own views on this great question in Parliament. Mr. Duncan M'Laren, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, supported the resolutions, believing the scheme susceptible of a wider interpretation than had been given to it.

Mr. Edward Baines agreed most heartily in the necessity for the ballot. He wished to see the property qualification for members entirely abolished, and that the duration of Parliaments should be shortened. The only point on which he feared the proposition went too far was, that it proposed a too sudden change in the electoral system. The effect of it in Leeds would be to raise the number of electors from 5,200 to 30,000. It was not the number of persons that would deter him from supporting the proposition, but it was the vast change they made in the constitution, by admitting five-sixths who had not hitherto had the franchise, instead of one-sixth who had previously enjoyed it. Though they had hitherto had property too exclusively represented, he thought they would by this change be in danger of too exclusive a representation of numbers, instead of a fair and equal representation of the industry, the property, and the intelligence of the country. The municipal franchise would increase the numbers threefold. The municipal franchise required a residence of two years and eight months, but he was quite willing to go for two years. He believed that would admit a very large portion of the regularly working and intelligent part of the working classes to the enjoyment of the franchise [hear, hear].

In answer to a question put by a delegate, Mr. Thomson said he intended to press an amendment, which was to include, in the place of the words proposed by Mr. Bright with reference to the elective qualifications, the following words:—"The occupation of a tenement, or a portion of a tenement, for which a claim shall have been made to be rated for the relief of the poor" ["no, no!" and cheers].

A desultory conversation then took place as to the effect of the two propositions before the meeting, in the course of which Mr. Bright expressed his astonishment at the "evident attempt" which was made to lead to the inference that he and his friends were departing from the ancient feeling on the subject of reform. Mr. Thompson indignantly denied having made any unworthy imputations, and was met with loud cries of "chair, chair," and "sit down." Mr. Forbes said, the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets did not seem to understand Lancashire and Yorkshiremen [cheers]. And he would say, in addition, that much harm had been done by the letter which the hon. baronet (Sir J. Walmsley) had addressed to the electors of Bradford [hear, and order].

Considerable confusion here prevailed. Mr. Thompson rose, but was again received with disapprobation. He was not a Lancashire man, but he was an Englishman, and no one should prevent him defending himself from imputations cast upon him. If Mr. Bright charged him with having any wrong intention in what he had addressed to the meeting he insisted on his right to deny the imputation. Sir J. Walmsley said he had no wish to do anything that would disturb the harmony of the meeting, but at the proper time he was prepared to defend the course he had taken in the case of Bradford. Mr. Forbes subsequently expressed his regret for having brought the charge forward against Sir J. Walmsley, though he would not withdraw the charge itself.

Sir J. Walmsley would not enter upon that question now. He wished it, however, to be distinctly understood that what he demanded from the Legislature was, that every man should have a vote without reference to the payment of rates.

Mr. Lightowler, of Bradford, said he was a Chartist, but yet was not desirous of discord. Fears had been thrown out that too much would be asked for, but he thought the true fear was that they would not ask for enough. He believed the working classes would be satisfied with nothing short of universal suffrage.

Mr. Greene, of Leeds, moved another amendment, to the effect that the qualification should be "all who have been residents in a house or part of a house rated, or liable to be rated to the poor for six months" [hear, hear].

Mr. Bright said that was exactly what he proposed [hear, hear].

Mr. Heywood, M.P., thought that in any new arrangement that took place, East Lancashire should be erected into a separate county with two members. He was in favour of five years' Parliaments rather than three; and, though not prepared to go the whole length of the resolutions proposed by Mr. Bright, he must say he was prepared to go a long way in extending the suffrage.

Mr. Cobden, M.P., on being loudly called for, said he did not think the working classes could complain that their interests had not been represented at that meeting [cheers]. They were all working men, if not with their hands at least with their heads; and he must say he did not like the revival of the tone which they had heard on that subject. They must always keep impressed on their minds the fact that the upper classes could do nothing, either in extending the franchise or otherwise, without the assistance of a large portion of the working classes [hear, hear]. He had closely watched the proceedings of the meeting, and he must say that he could not see any great ground of dispute or difference among them [hear]. They were pretty nearly agreed that Parliament should be for three years [a cry of "Five years," and another of "One year"]. They were also agreed that the ballot should be adopted, and that there should be a redistribution of the districts. There was, therefore, only the question of the franchise that remained for discussion, and even on that point they were pretty nearly agreed. With respect to the motions made by Mr. Hume, the rule constantly embodied was that a vote should be given to all householders, and in all his speeches he had constantly stated that he wished to give a vote to lodgers who should claim to be rated. So far as Mr. Bright had gone, there was no difference betwixt his proposal and that of Mr. Hume; but there was great difficulty in inserting a clause that would include lodgers [hear, hear]. There was another question, and that was the duration of residence. He thought his friend Mr. Bright was more liberal than Sir Joshua Walmsley, because he had not advocated a twelve months' residence, but a six months'. Therefore he objected to the assumption that they were one more than another advocating the principles of democracy. He candidly confessed, that both with reference to lodgers and with reference to the duration of time which a person should have resided in a place to entitle him to vote, he went with Sir J. Walmsley in preferring twelve months to six months. He was willing to enfranchise lodgers wherever they could be enfranchised, but always bearing in mind that they kept to the plan which was recommended by Mr. Hume's motions, and constantly advocated by Sir J. Walmsley. But how would they get these lodgers on the ratebooks? Mr. Thompson put an amendment before them, which he thought, on reflection, he would certainly withdraw. He put it to the most Conservative gentleman now present [laughter], with the recollection that he had asserted that even £10 householders were found to be so little zealous for the possession of the franchise that they would not walk across the street to sign their names and to pay for being registered. He left him to decide whether there was, then, any danger of a vast influx of names on the rate-book [hear, hear]. With regard to the payment of rates, experience showed that there were very great immoralities practised in consequence of the existing system of rate-paying entitling men to vote [cheers]. His honest and firm belief was, that if ever there was corruption on a gigantic scale—if ever concentrated wealth in this country should throw itself on a multitudinous constituency, with a view to influence that constituency for purposes of a sinister character, the very best field of operations they could desire to find would be a constituency where the rate-paying clause existed [cheers]. He disclaimed all imputation of antagonism with Sir Joshua Walmsley and his friends of the National Reform Association, to which he had been a subscriber from its commencement. Therefore there could not be the slightest ground for even a whisper of suspicion that this meeting of Manchester men had fallen short of Mr. Hume's principles [great cheering]. He thought that there was really little difference among them, and perhaps Mr. Bright might insert in his resolution a clause which would entitle lodgers, without claiming to be rated, to be put on the franchise; but it would never do to insert the language of Mr. Thompson, because he made it a condition that they should claim to be rated [hear, hear]. The rate-book, he contended, should be the final register by which they should poll. The hon. gentleman, after some observations in favour of unanimity, concluded by suggesting some such arrangement as he had proposed.

Mr. Bright insisted, however, upon putting the resolutions as he had proposed them; and Mr. Thompson therefore pressed his amendment.

After some further discussion a vote was taken, when Mr. Thompson's amendment received only twelve votes. The original resolutions were then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Kershaw, M.P., moved,—"That a deputation be appointed to wait on Lord John Russell for the purpose of pressing upon him the importance of granting a large and comprehensive measure of reform." This resolution was carried unanimously; and the conference broke up.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Free-trade Hall was, in the evening, crowded by as large and enthusiastic assembly as ever gathered there in the days of the League. The platform was occupied with the gentlemen who had attended the conference—the body of the hall by the middle and working classes. Mr. Wilson presided.

The resolutions adopted in the morning were read. The assembly listened with profound attention, but broke into a tremendous cheer at the mention of the ballot. Mr. Bright moved their adoption. He represented the struggle of 1831, as the legitimate historical development of that of 1688, and the present struggle as necessary to complete the former. He compared the actual condition of the House of Commons as a representative body with its theoretical pretensions; and cited the Canadian insurrection, the Kafir war, and the state of Ireland, as illustrations of the working of even the Reformed Parliament. Having expounded the provision and extent of the scheme now set forth, he asked what were the "interests" that would be endangered by it?

They say the crown, perhaps, would not be safe. Well, my own opinion is, that the crown of this country will be safe so long as the monarch that wears the crown abides by the constitution, and governs the country in accordance with the spirit of the constitution [cheers]. They say the peerage won't be safe. Well, if the peerage is intended to be a body sitting in the House of Lords absolutely to control the Government, I should doubt whether it would be safe [applause]. But if the peerage in the House of Lords will modify its own views and its own actions in accordance with the opinion of the people, as indicated by the House of Commons—I do not mean in all cases—surrendering at once; acting, if you will, as a balance-wheel and as a check, I believe the peerage may for a long, perhaps an indefinite period, be secure in this country. They will tell you that the Church won't be secure. Well, I never could discover any particular reason why we should be alarmed about the Church any more than about the chapel [prolonged laughter and cheers]. I quote Mr. Hume, the historian—not very favourable to the chapel—when I say, that the spark of freedom in this country was lit up by the Puritans, and was kept alive by them, and by their descendants, who are the Nonconformists; and, in point of fact, whatever there is of freedom in the constitution of England, and of liberty to us now assembled, has come down from the Puritans and Nonconformists [loud cheers]. And then they say that property, perhaps, will not be safe. Why, I don't know myself. I never fancied that because a man had half a county of acres he was more attached to it than a man who has a nicely-furnished cottage. I believe that whatever property we have, from the man of £200,000 a-year to him with 20*s.* a-week, we have all very much an equal interest in the preservation of order, and in the security of property and of person; and my own opinion is now, that at this moment the remarkable security which exists in this country for person and property, especially when we are speaking of any political compulsion that might interfere with it, arises from the great change which was made in the representation twenty years ago, and still more from the belief which is universal, I believe, now amongst the people of this country, that we are so far, at any rate, within the lines, that by a little judicious generosity, and a little judicious pulling altogether, we can get any other amount of political power which the people of this country have any right to, or could judiciously demand.

Mr. Bright then adduced the Queen's visit to Manchester, the incidents attending the Great Exhibition, the demonstrations in honour of Kossuth, and the compliments paid to the people by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, as proofs that Englishmen, of all classes, are capable of self-government, and that it is not right nor safe to keep six out of every seven of them from the possession of the franchise. He wanted the population of the United Kingdom to read the resolutions of the conference that day. He wanted every city, town, village and house, to weigh well those resolutions. He wanted them to hold meetings everywhere, and make those resolutions their own. If they liked to make them better he had no objection. Let them, by the time of the meeting of Parliament, prepare multitudinous petitions, and call upon the House of Commons to embody these propositions in an act of Parliament. If they did this, they might rely upon it that the year 1852 would be remembered for ever as embodying in history the struggles which Englishmen had made for the liberties of England.

Mr. M. Gibson, M.P., in seconding the motion for the adoption of the resolutions, said that it was indeed no part of their programme to attack the House of Lords, but his colleagues would, he imagined, be a party to removing the bishops from that house. The hon. gentleman urged the necessity of their insisting upon the ballot, and expressed a hope that, if introduced into Parliament, care would be taken by the people that the plan embodied in the resolution was not frittered away by the attacks of enemies or the negligence of friends.

Sir Joshua Walmesley followed in a speech on the present position of the Reform question. He then asked—"What, under such circumstances, is the obvious policy of the real friends of reform? I say real, for the time is at hand when hosts of sham Reformers will enter the lists and shout for reform, either as a means of promoting their own interests, or that they more readily mislead those who are earnest in the cause. My answer is, let us find common ground on which to stand. Let that ground be equal justice; let us see, eye to eye, in reference to the minimum amount of reform, which, as a united body, we shall demand, and which, if we seek in such a spirit, we may hope to attain—let us determine how much is reasonable, safe, and obtainable, as well as just and constitutional, and having chosen this ground, let us stand together and act as men who have counted the cost and are prepared to pay the penalty."

Mr. Cobden was the next and last speaker. He addressed himself to the question of the ballot, for which he argued from a rather unusual ground.

You have never had, I believe, a large representative system anywhere without the adoption of the ballot; and it is particularly necessary that you should have the ballot in this country, because in no country in the world where a constitutional government exists is there so great an inequality of fortune as in this country, and so great an amount of influence brought to bear upon the poorer classes of voters. And I don't confine my advocacy of the plan merely to protecting farmers and agricultural labourers; I desire it also to protect the voter in the manufacturing districts, for you may depend upon it you have quite as glaring an evil arising from wealth and influence in Lancashire and Yorkshire as in the agricultural districts. Go into any borough like Stockport or Bolton, or any electoral borough, and tell me the politics of any large employer of labourers, and I will give you the politics of the labourers employed by those capitalists, by knowing the politics of the capitalists themselves. Nine-tenths of the men will vote according to their master's principles. Is there any mesmerism or mysterious affinity which makes men think the same as those who pay them their wages? But it has an influence, seen or unseen, occult or visible, I don't care which, but it has an influence on the mind of the labouring class, and they have a right to a vote without any such restriction or coercion as this. I want the ballot, for the protection of everybody in their votes from the influence of everybody else [cheers]. I want it as a protection against landlords, millowners, priests, or customers [cheers].

Not recognising the bonds of party in any way since the time of Corn-law repeal, he had belonged as much to Sir J. Graham's as to Lord J. Russell's party. From that moment he had waited to see where there would be a flag held out which should warrant him in ranking himself under those insignia, without pretending to connect himself with a party, when there was no bond of sympathy existing between them. He took the ballot as one test, the smallest test he would accept of the identity of any political party with his opinions. But he would say more—that if any body of statesmen attempted to carry a reform measure, and launched it on the country with the idea of raising such an amount of enthusiasm as should enable them to pass such a measure, and they thought that the constituencies would allow that Ministry to leave the ballot out of it, "they were under a very gross delusion, and did not know what they were doing" [cheers]. He had seen great numbers of influential men that day, some of them more mature in age than they were thirteen years ago, but as earnest and resolute in giving in their adhesion to what they believed to be the interest of the masses of the people as ever they were in the struggle for free trade in corn. Let no one persuade them that they had an especial quarrel with these rich millowners and manufacturers; for he would tell them the result of his observations and experience. It was this—that of all the rich men in the country the most liberal men were those they had among them in Lancashire and Yorkshire. The hon. member then alluded to Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*, finding in it an argument for doing away with some of those soldiers who were doing the work so readily.

Was it not a nice illustration of the beautiful system of governing by 350,000 or 400,000 bayonets? The Assembly meets and votes the army estimates without any discussion at all; it would be quite heretical to oppose the vote for the maintenance of the army [a laugh]—and as soon as the soldiers had got their pay the President sent for them, and said, "I intend to-morrow to shut up that Assembly: you will assist me; I shall declare Paris in a state of siege, and you shall enable me to do it,' [much laughter]. He (Mr. Cobden) hoped one of the lessons that would be learnt by this would be that con-

stitutional Government, at all events, was not likely to be served by resting itself on the support of bayonets. What did he find illustrated in this state of things in France? This, that the French people had not learnt what Englishmen had done; to make timely repairs in their institutions—not to pull them down, not to root them up, but to repair them [hear, hear]. Why the French, instead of building upon old foundations, expected a house to stand without a foundation at all [laughter], and expected a tree to grow up without roots in the ground [renewed laughter]. The English people had been in the habit of repairing and improving their institutions, widening the basis of their constitution, as the Reformers were proposing to do now [cheers]; and it was by widening its basis that they intended to render their structure more secure and permanent [hear]. He could tell the manufacturers of this country that in every time of crisis or difficulty the only safety for them was to be at the head of the great mass of the people [loud cheers]; and therefore, he rejoiced in the proceedings of that day, which had given them so favourable a prospect of that union, in which there was not only a prospect of union but safety [prolonged cheers].

The resolutions were then carried unanimously, amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering; after which the whole meeting at once rose and separated.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

1851.—B. A. EXAMINATION.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Gurney, W. (Scholarship)		University College
Bytheway, J. E.	equal.	Wesleyan Coll. Inst., Taunton
Tarn, E. W.		University College
Scott, John Charles Addyes..		Manchr. (New) and Univ. Cols.
Powell, Joseph		University College
Oats, Henry Carne		University College

CLASSICS

Scott, J. C. A. (Scholarship) ..		Manchr. (New) and Univ. Cols.
Hodgkin, Thomas	equal.	University College
Sykes, G. F. Holley ..		Lancr. Independent Col.
Heath, Richard Child		University College
Hall, Theophilus Dwight		University College
Dicey, Edward James Stephen		King's College
Fry, Edward		University College

CHEMISTRY.

Roberts, W. (Prize of Books)..	University College
Lambert, Henry Stone.....	Queen's College, Birmingham

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Roberts, W. (Prize of Books)..	University College.
Buchanan, George.....	University College.
Fry, Edward	University College.
Beddoe, John.....	University College.
Oats, Henry Carne	University College.
Rae, James.....	Cheshunt College.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND STRUCTURAL BOTANY.

Buchanan, George....	equal.	University College.
Roberts, William		University College.

EXAMINATION IN THE HEBREW TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. THE GREEK TEXT OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, AND SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

FIRST CLASS.

Dale, Robert William	Spring-hill College.

SECOND CLASS.

Gibson, William	Wesley College, Sheffield.
Glanville, Edward Gardner ..	Spring-hill College.
Harnett, William Francis	University College.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GEORGE HITCHCOCK.—On Monday evening a *soirée* was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. George Hitchcock, of St. Paul's-church-yard, a portrait of that gentleman, in acknowledgment of his services in promoting the early-closing movement, and his liberal support of the charitable institutions of the metropolis. The portrait (which was painted by Sir John Watson Gordon, R.A.) bore the following inscription on the frame: "Presented to Mr. George Hitchcock, by upwards of two thousand young men employed in business in the metropolis, as an expression of their high sense of Mr. Hitchcock's unceasing exertions to promote the welfare of the class to which they belong, and especially to commemorate his noble efforts to secure the abridgment of long hours of business."—Mr. Hitchcock briefly expressed the sincere gratitude he felt it receiving so high a compliment.—Several gentlemen then addressed the meeting in favour of the early closing system, and resolutions were passed in furtherance thereof.

FALL OF NEW BUILDINGS.—On Sunday morning, about 11 o'clock, considerable alarm was occasioned in Cannon-street, city, in consequence of the falling down of one of the new buildings. The premises were of shallow depth, but of considerable frontage, and nearly opposite the church of St. Swithin, the congregation of which, frightened by the noise of falling floors, sprang from their seats, and great confusion ensued.—Robert Woolen, aged 28, a plasterer, was killed on the 29th ult. by the falling of a large portion of a handsome pile of buildings in course of erection in the Gloucester-road, Kensington. After two sittings, the coroner's jury returned the following special verdict:—"We find that Robert Woolen was accidentally killed by the falling of the cornice of the parapet of certain houses, the property of Mr. John Inderwick, situated in Gloucester-road, Kensington, upon the 29th of November, 1851; and we further find that the cause of the accident was by reason of the bad materials furnished by Mr. Inderwick. We also find that Mr. Bean, the surveyor, was to blame for having permitted the works to proceed under such circumstances."

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW was opened to private view on Monday. The arrivals of cattle and other stock are numerous. The North Western, Great Western, and Great Northern railways have brought the larger proportion; and the animals appear in fine condition.

PROGRESS OF THE NAPOLEONIC REVOLUTION.

The Postscript of our last contained intelligence that Louis Napoleon had struck his long menaced blow, and that up to Wednesday morning Paris was undisturbed. We resume the history of this eventful week at that point:—

WEDNESDAY.

This morning a decree was issued, appointing a "Consulting Commission" to replace, provisionally, the Council of State which had been dissolved. The names of Montalembert and of the Faucher-Baroche ministry appeared in this list, which contains 120 names. Eighty of these refused to accept the office, and the remainder are men of no note. M. Faucher himself has addressed the following letter to the President of the Republic:—

Paris, December 3, 1851.

M. le Président,—It is with astonishment, mingled with pain, that I see my name inserted amongst those of the members of an Administrative Commission which you have just constituted. I did not think I had given you the right to do me such an injury. The services which I have rendered to you, believing I rendered them to the country, authorize me, perhaps, to expect from you a different return; my character, in every instance, merited more respect. You know that in my career, already long, I have neither belied the principles of liberty, nor my devotedness to order. I have never participated, directly or indirectly, in the violation of the laws, and on refusing the mission you confer on me, I have only to remember that which I held from the people, and which I still hold.

Please to accept, M. le Président, the expression of my respect.

(Signed) LEON FAUCHER.

M. Molé also addressed the following letter to the *Journal des Débats*:—

Paris, Dec. 2.

Permit me to ask you to insert the letter which I send at the same time to the *Moniteur*. After having been this morning expelled from the residence of M. Daru, Vice-President of the National Assembly, with all the rest of my colleagues who had assembled there to protest against violence and oppression, I vainly attempted to join the members of the Assembly who had met at the 10th Arrondissement. Numerous troops prevented me, as well as several other representatives, from reaching the door of the Mairie. I now have recourse to your columns to declare that I join fully in the conduct and acts of my colleagues assembled at the Mairie of the 10th Arrondissement, and that if it had depended on me, I should have shared their fate.

Receive, Monsieur, &c.,

MOLE.

M. Baroche, however, accepted the Presidency of the Council of State.

THE FIRST BARRICADE

was erected in the forenoon of this day, and, of course, in the Faubourg St. Antoine. During the night twenty sections had remained *en permanence*, in which it was decided that an attempt should be made at resistance. The early part of Wednesday morning passed off quietly; indeed, until near ten o'clock there was no indication of *émeute*. About that hour a representative of the people, M. Baudin, a member of the Mountain, suddenly appeared on horseback carrying a naked sword in his hand, followed by six other representatives, and all wearing their insignia of representatives. The hour was that at which the workmen of the *faubourg* leave their workshops to breakfast. M. Baudin's appearance attracted a great many groups, whom he harangued and summoned to take up arms for the delivery of such of the representatives who were still at the prison of Mazas, which is in the neighbourhood. He was aided in his efforts by his colleagues, and soon the cry of "*Aux armes!*" was heard, and many of the workmen ran about to look for arms. This first attempt was made against the guard-house of Montreuil, which they surrounded, and soon succeeded in disarming the few soldiers that were there, overpowered as they were by numbers, and at a distance from all aid. Others of the people set about making a barricade of an omnibus, a cabriolet, and a dung-cart. The moment these indications of hostility were observed expresses were despatched for aid, and in a very short time the combatants were caught between two detachments of the troops; one from Vincennes, headed by General Marelay, and the other from an opposite direction, under the orders of General Courtiges. The troops advanced *l'armes au bras* up to the barricade, when they were fired at. One soldier was killed, and one or two wounded. M. Baudin had the rash courage to mount the barricade, and to harangue the soldiers. The latter fired, and M. Baudin fell dead on the spot. M. Schœlcher was desperately wounded. M. Esquiros was also killed, and M. Madier de Montjau is said to have met with the same fate. The insurgents fired again on the troops, and one soldier was wounded, and also a woman. But the barricade, such as it was, was taken, its defenders dispersed, and the soldiers advanced to a second, which they as quickly took and removed. Detachments continued to arrive, and soon the whole of the rue St. Antoine was occupied by troops. The whole operation of taking the barricades which were at the corner of the rue St. Marguerite did not occupy more than seven minutes. In the rue Montmatre, also, near the printing-office of *La Presse*, an attempt was made to construct a barricade of carriages, which was frustrated. About one o'clock, M. Delbetz, another representative of the people, presented himself, in his insignia, and attempted to harangue the crowd. He succeeded in collecting an assemblage about him, which, for half an hour or so, completely closed up the passage. A detachment of *sergens-de-ville*, however, dispersed the crowd, and arrested the orator.

On Wednesday night, the body of M. Baudin, which had been carried off by the insurgents, was borne on a litter along some of the streets inhabited by the operatives. A detachment of troops instantly charged the procession, killed two of the bearers, and committed the body to the sergens-de-ville, who carried it to the Morgue.

ON THURSDAY MORNING

a proclamation from the Mountain, signed by M. Michel de Bourges and M. Victor Hugo, in lithograph, was found posted up in some parts of Paris, but was torn down by the police. The proclamation called on the people to rise, and the parties signing it to put themselves at their head.

Michel was arrested, and Victor Hugo's house was searched, but he was not to be found. The city was much agitated by reports that several towns of the departments had declared against the President. Generals Castellane and Magnan sided with the Parliament, and the High Court of Justice—re-assembled at Rouen—had pronounced Louis Napoleon guilty of high treason.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

From midday, until five o'clock, hard fighting was going on in the Quartier St. Martin and St. Denis. Cannon were brought to bear upon the barricades, and upon several houses.

The following graphic description of the scene on the Boulevards is given by the correspondent of the *Daily News*:—

Hearing, at noon, that barricades were forming on the Boulevard, opposite the Porte St. Denis, I walked up in the direction, and penetrated as far as the spot. The barricade was already half formed. The pavement was torn up in every direction. The people at work were few in comparison with the immense concourse of people looking on. There were not more than ten blouses among them. The rest were all in coats, and looked of the class of clerks and shopmen, with some one or two of a more determined and intelligent aspect directing. In all there were not two hundred at work. Some of these were tearing up the iron railings near the Porte St. Denis. Others were upsetting a diligence, which they filled with paving stones. All carts and carriages of every description were seized, and went to the completion of the ugly structure. I was surprised to see no people with arms. The people had broken into the Court of the Messageries, near at hand, and wheeled out a succession of diligences, which they upset to form the staple of the defensive work. The fighting men were ready to grasp at any weapon, and the iron railings seemed destined to be used as pikes.

A representative appeared mounted on this barricade, and proceeded to read the placard I have already mentioned as signed by Victor Hugo, as chairman, and Schœlcher, as secretary, announcing to the people the *déchéance* of the President, his condemnation and outlawry by the Haute Cour assembled at Rouen, and calling upon all people to resist his usurped authority. When he had finished, the people gave a tremendous shout of "*Vive la République!*"

A similar barricade was erected opposite the Port St. Martin, and others at the mouths of the streets westward, to prevent the soldiers from circumventing the insurgents. All the houses in the neighbourhood of the barricades were occupied by insurgents, as I was told, but I did not see their arms, a good store of which no doubt lay in the houses. Not a soldier was visible in any direction. It seemed evident that the work of the insurgents was allowed to proceed designedly. On returning I found all the serious people looking very grave indeed, and expecting a sanguinary day of desperate conflict. On reaching the Rue Vivienne, I saw one solitary company of soldiers. These spread themselves across the Boulevard and interdicted all further passage eastward. All cars, cabs, and conveyances were turned back, together with foot passengers. It appeared to be the intention to isolate the insurgent quarters. Shortly after I reached my lodging on the Boulevard des Capucines, from the windows of which one commands the whole length of the western boulevards. I perceived at half-past two the first sign of serious intentions on the part of the military to march against the insurgents. First came a squadron of lancers, with their horses walking slowly, and the men so still in their saddles, the little tri-coloured flags at the end of their lance scarcely waved. Two lancers, one of whom, quite pale, with clenched teeth, looked very full of mischief, rode with cocked pistols pointed upwards. A whole regiment of lancers followed in squadrons, while the crowd on the pathway maintained a dead silence. A company of the line in their grey frocks, yellow worsted epaulettes, and red trousers, marched next, with shouldered muskets and fixed bayonets. A single line of grenadiers followed, and then came a general with his staff. A whole regiment of the line followed. In the meantime I perceived that the lancers a-head were pricking at groups on either side of the slope mounting the Boulevard des Italiens, and great was the coursing of these small black swarms along the broad pavement in consequence. All the Persian blinds of the houses, as far as the eye could reach, were closed, and it presently appeared not without reason. Still fresh columns of infantry rolled from the direction of the Madeleine; and last came the artillery. When the General and his staff reached the Chaussée d'Antin, the mouth of which, as well as of all other streets opening on the Boulevards, were occupied by piquets of lancers, a halt was made. The cavalry wheeled half round, and drew up in line along the pavement, while the column of infantry passed through them and marched up the cleared Boulevard. Meantime a battalion of brisk-looking little fellows in dark suits, who were, in fact, the famous sharpshooters of Vincennes, marched behind, and dovetailed their lines alternately with those of the regiment of infantry. The spectacle was grand in the extreme. As far as the eye could reach on either hand stretched this imposing column; and still when they moved forward fresh bayonets poured from the west behind. The column, formed in order of battle, marched on up the hill, while the Chasseurs de Vincennes ran forward at the *pas de charge*. The crowd, which closed in after them, could get no further than the Chaussée d'Antin, from whence they gazed anxiously after the troops, their sympathies being evidently with

the insurgents. Whenever a solitary orderly galloped down he was hooted. But wherever a piquet of lancers was stationed these demonstrations were very soon coerced by a charge, which set the whole band of spectators running down the street, and taking refuge where they could.

Quarter-past 3, p.m.—A rush of people back towards the Madeleine, followed by a squadron of lancers, who stop on the Boulevard des Italiens, where there is a hot fight engaged, the troops firing against the houses on both sides the way. The discharge of musketry is incessant; and from the body of the chasseurs beyond the lancers I see continued flashes, but as yet few in answer from the houses. The houses seem gradually silenced; an occasional shot only is fired upon the troops.

Quarter-past 6 o'clock.—All is quiet. The Boulevards, from the Madeleine to the Bastille, are in possession of the soldiery.

The horrors of this terrible day were aggravated by a decree that all taken at the barricades, or with arms in their hands, should be shot—and numbers *were* shot, in cold blood, without the slightest form of trial. Much slaughter also took place in open fight. *Thirty-five* bodies were found in one heap! and many lying on door-steps.

FRIDAY.

Something like a concession to the now thoroughly excited populace appeared this morning, in the shape of a decree headed "The French Republic," announcing that the suffrages of the people on the propositions submitted to them by the President should be taken by ballot, and not by signature, as had been at first required. The troops were out all day in immense numbers patrolling the principal streets. A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, writing in the evening, says:—"The appearance of the Boulevards to-day has been a curious one. From the Madeleine to the Rue Richelieu, the public circulate freely—not the slightest let or hindrance being offered to any one. But from that point on towards the Boulevard de Bonne Fouvelle, strong bodies of cuirassiers are posted at short intervals from each other; and no one is permitted to stop for a single instant. The men are, in general, loitering about near their horses, and large waggons filled with trusses of hay stand near to supply the horses with food. Some of the men keep the saddle, looking fagged with long duty, and their cuirasses tarnished from a small drizzling rain, which has been falling all the morning. The further one goes down the Boulevard the stricter evidently is the *consigne*, as the demeanour of the soldiers is more severe, their attention to discipline more marked, and the number of promenaders smaller. The passage into some of the side streets is interdicted altogether, and amongst others, in the rue Hauteville on the one side, and into the rue du Sentier on the other. The crowd in the streets is immense, and almost altogether of the male sex. The shops are all closed, and the crowd is most dense opposite those which bear masks of yesterday's firing. When once the Boulevard de Bonne Nouvelle is reached, all communications are stopped, and there the public are repeatedly warned of the danger of idly promenading where their presence could not do any good and might possibly be attended with danger to themselves. It is said that as darkness comes on the troops will be ordered to barracks, the Paris insurgents being always noted for their unwillingness to engage in any offensive operations during the night time."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* thus sketches the rue de Paix:—

At the mouth of every street on the right and left two cuirassiers rode slowly up and down round each corner, like leopards pacing a cage, and held out their cocked pistols. Every now and then these formidable sentinels gruffly ordered the people who stopped by any accident to keep moving on. The whole line of boulevards is occupied by strong piquets of cuirassiers. These are generally dismounted; their horses, with their bridles taken off, and loosened girths, stand close together, eating the hay which is spread for them on the border of the pavement. Here and there between the mouths of the streets, single cuirassiers, sword in hand, ride up and down, and prevent stoppages or the formation of groups. The piquets of the line on the north pathway have tucked their red trousers inside their boots, for the streets are muddy with the fallen and still slightly falling rain. They have unbuckled their knapsacks, which they set in order against the shop-fronts, and are mostly occupied in lunching off thick slices of bread and brawn, which are dispensed from the little green covered carts of the cantinières, drawn up at intervals. Here you see an athletic cuirassier reaching up his hand to receive a slice of large sausage, which a neat-looking buxom woman is cutting on her lap as she sits perched in the hooded mouth of the small waggon which contains her stores. There, the helmets, removed awhile from sweating temples, lie amid trusses of hay and straw. . . . . The young trees (in the Boulevard Montmartre) had been all cut down and stuck up in bundles, like enormous hop-poles, on the small earthy circles in which they formerly flourished. A little further on, in the Boulevard Poissonnière, I saw the first traces of the devastating artillery. Three magnificent houses on the south side of the sumptuous establishment of the famous D'Aubusson carpets, and two fine mansions standing on either side of it, were breached with cannon, which must have been pointed directly against their fronts. It was fearful to look at the enormous gaps of ruin rent by cannon in these costly establishments. If the troops were fired upon from such places, surely a more terrible indication of the nature of the conflict now waging could hardly be imagined, for it proves that the military dictatorship is resisted desperately in those quarters upon which all governments in France must ultimately depend for support, namely, the tradespeople. Many of the shops had fresh planks nailed across the shattered shutters. Here and there slight traces of blood were visible; but if the people snatched more than a hasty and fearful glance at the spot, or stopped for an instant to gaze, they received instant warning from the cuirassiers, who rode in with out scruple on the pavement, and used the flat of their sabres without ceremony. The regiments of cuirassiers and carabineers are now passing, at five o'clock, along the Boulevard back to the Champs-Elysées. As far as eye can reach on either hand, the long line of helmeted horsemen in their white cloaks, under the drizzly sky, stretches. A band of trumpeters on their white horses goes before, sounding the retreat. A general and his staff follow. Then comes the interminable procession of horsemen ten or twelve abreast. It is a magnificent spectacle, but sad when thought upon.

In the course of the day it became known, that Cavaignac, and the leading representatives, had been removed to Ham, Changarnier being confined in the very room occupied by Louis Napoleon; others of the arrested to Fort Valerien; and those who would give a verbal adhesion to the President's "great measures" set at liberty—but they were not many.

SATURDAY.

The army and officials appeared to have shared in the dissatisfaction of the people at the open voting; soldiers and functionaries being required to inscribe their names simply for or against the propositions, and within forty-eight hours. This morning, the following letter to the Minister of War was made public:—

My dear General,—I had adopted the mode of voting which consists of each person giving his signature, because that mode, employed formerly, appeared to me to insure more effectually the sincerity of the election; but, yielding to the serious objections made, and to just representations, I have, as you are aware, just issued a decree which changes the manner of voting. The suffrages of the army are almost entirely given, and I am delighted to think that there will be found but an inconsiderable number who have voted against me. Yet, as the soldiers who have given in a negative vote might apprehend that it would have the effect of exercising an untoward influence on their career, it is of importance to set their minds at rest. Be good enough, therefore, without delay, to make known to the army that if the mode in which it has voted is different from that according to which the other citizens will vote, it shall be the same for it; that is to say, I wish to be ignorant of the names of those who have voted against me. Consequently, the taking of the votes once terminated and duly verified, I beg of you to order that the registers may be burnt.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

A proclamation, signed by the Minister of the Interior, begged the public to be assured "that absolute independence, complete liberty of voting, is what Louis Napoleon desires to see established." In harmony with these assurances, the disseminators of false intelligence were threatened with imprisonment, and eight republican editors were arrested. The law courts, and other public buildings, and the shops were open all day; and the theatres in the evening. Conveyances, except omnibuses, were also permitted to move about.

SUNDAY.

The *Moniteur* this morning contained the following semi-official notice:—

Two journals of London—the *Morning Chronicle*, and the *Globe*, copying the former—publish, concerning the acts of the Government, and the deeds of the second of December, the most odious and absurd calumnies. We are authorized to give these journals, whose introduction into France is forbidden, the most complete contradiction. We learn that the correspondents have received to-day the order to quit France.

On the same page were reiterated declarations that the departments gave entire adhesion to the President, and maintained tranquillity, except the Allier and Saone-et-Loire, which are declared in a state of siege. Several changes of prefects were also announced, and among them Carlier, the ex-prefect of Police, reappears.

MONDAY.

To-day, it is proclaimed, "Order reigns in Paris." The walls are placarded with one more address to the French people:—

Frenchmen,—Disturbances have disappeared. Whatever be the decision of the people, society is saved.

The first part of my task is accomplished.

The appeal to the nation to terminate the struggles of parties occasioned, I knew, no serious risk to public tranquillity.

Why should the people rise against me?

If I have not your confidence, if your ideas are changed, there is no necessity to shed precious blood; you have only to deposit in the urn a contrary vote.

I always respect the decision of the nation; but, till the nation has spoken, I shall not hesitate at any sacrifice to baffle the attempts of the factious.

The task, besides, is now easy. On one hand, it has been seen how mad it was to contend against an army united and disciplined, animated by honour and patriotism; on the other, the tranquil attitude of the people of Paris; the reprobation with which they stigmatized the insurrection, show for whom the capital pronounced.

In the populous quarters where formerly the insurrection recruited itself so quickly among the workmen, easy of seduction, anarchy now encountered only the greatest repugnance for its detestable excitements.

Thanks; for such a change is due to the intelligent and patriotic population of Paris. Let them be convinced more and more that my only ambition is to secure the repose and prosperity of France. Let the people of Paris continue to aid the authorities, and the country will soon be able to perform in calmness the solemn act which is to inaugurate a new era for the Republic.

Accounts from the departments represent them as perfectly tranquil; with the exception of the two in a state of siege, where, it is said, the insurrection gains ground.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the prefects, with instructions to carry out the provisions of the electoral law of March 15th, 1849, in the ballot of the 20th and 21st of December. The lists of March 31st, 1849, will be taken as the base of the new lists, which will include all citizens who have since that period attained the age of twenty-one, and undergo other necessary modifications in conformity to the law of March 15th, 1849. The electors will hand in a closed ticket, inscribed simply, "Oui" or "Non."

The news that Bordeaux is in a state of siege is officially confirmed. The most vigorous measures have been taken by General d'Arbouville, and the city is completely occupied by the military.

The members of the dissolved Assembly are now, with few exceptions, at liberty; and were expected to meet this day in order to determine whether they should remain in Paris, or betake themselves to their departments.

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.

To begin at the beginning—it is asserted by the *Times*, that on Monday (week) the Minister of Finance induced the Bank of France to lend him a million sterling, alleging that it was a mere affair of temporary accommodation to be provided for by Treasury bills. The use made of these funds is now sufficiently apparent, for the *coup d'état* took place next morning, and services were required and performed, for which the most liberal donations to the army and the police would hardly seem disproportioned. This, however, is denied by Cassabanca and by the Governor of the Bank.

M. Granier de Cassagnac says, in the *Constitutionnel*,—"Did not the most accredited chief of the Legitimists send, last Monday, this verbal message to the President of the Republic—'Execute a *coup d'état*, transport the Socialist minority, and five minutes after we are with you!' If this message is denied, we will name the Legitimist chief who gave it, and the representative who brought it. Thus, the same men who begged the President on Monday to make a *coup d'état* for their profit, drew up an act of impeachment, on Tuesday, against the President for a *coup d'état* for the advantage of order and society."

The following story is by *Galignani*:—"On the evening preceding the eventful 2nd of December, the President, at his *soirée*, approached M. Vieyra, his new congenial staff-officer of the National Guard, and coolly twirling his moustache, said to him,—'Don't change countenance at what I am going to tell you. I strike my grand blow to-night—don't say a word—go and talk to the ladies for a minute in the drawing-room, then go to bed, but put a guard at your door. Above all things, let there be no calling out of the National Guard.' M. Vieyra understood his instructions."

Another account is, that at this reception, word was brought to the President that a meeting was then in progress at Changarnier's house, attended by M. Thiers, M. Baze, and about fifty of the chiefs of parties, at which it was decided that a coup de main should be made against the President the very next day—"he should be arrested, the Assembly prorogued or dissolved, and the Republic, *no doubt*, abolished." Without the least change in his cool demeanour, he staid to the end of the levée, and then took instant steps to strike *his* blow first. The proclamations were instantly printed by a private press in the palace; and they had been posted on the walls, and the troops had marched into the streets to enforce them, before the citizens had left their beds.

The following is a more precise account than could be gathered from the hastily-written despatches of Tuesday, of the dissolution of the Assembly:—As early as eight o'clock, some Representatives assembled at the residence of M. Odilon Barrot; but it was immediately after decided to go to the house of M. Daru, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. Towards eleven o'clock nearly two hundred representatives were assembled. They decided that they ought to proceed to the Legislative Palace, and formally claim their right to hold their sitting. Marching in a body to the gates of entrance, they were refused admittance, on the ground that the Assembly no longer existed. Some of them endeavoured to enter by force; and in the slight and ineffectual struggle, M. de Larcy was wounded by a bayonet-thrust. Thus driven off, the representatives again accepted the invitation of M. Daru, to deliberate at his residence. As they were commencing their proceedings, a message arrived from General Lauriston, Colonel of the Tenth Legion of the National Guards, offering the hotel of the Tenth Mairie for their deliberations, under the protection of the Legion. They adjourned to the hotel of the Mairie, and opened their deliberations in the great room; the short-hand writers of the *Moniteur* being present. It was resolved with due forms, that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had violated the constitution, and had thereby forfeited his office as President of the Republic; therefore, in accordance with article 68th of the constitution, they pronounced his *déchéance*, liberated the officers of the army and navy, and the public functionaries, from their allegiance to him; and convoked the High Court of Justice to judge him and his ministers as traitors. The decree was signed by all present; among others, by Messieurs Odilon Barrot, De Broglie, Molé, Dufaure, Passy, De Tocqueville, Gustave de Beaumont, Dufour, De Tracy, Coquerel, Mortimer Ternaux, De Kerdrel, Piscatory, Grevy, Ferdinand Lasteyrie, Didier, and Colfavru—a list embracing every shade of party between Liberal Conservative and the Red Mountain. Among the regular features of the proceedings, was especially a recital on the minutes, that the number of members was a full legislative quorum. "The Assembly" was still exercising its high functions, when the members became aware that an overwhelming body of troops had surrounded the building. Immediately they appeared at the windows, wearing their representative scarves of tricolour. As the

soldiers took position, a great mass of the populace looked on with cool curiosity. M. Berryer addressed himself to the people and the troops, and proclaimed that the Assembly had formally pronounced the *déchéance* of Louis Napoleon, and appointed General Oudinot Commander-in-chief of Paris. As he said this, M. Thamisier raised the cry of "Vive la République!" but the cry was very coldly received. A voice in the crowd cried, "Who is Berryer, but the lacquey of Henry the Fifth?" Another voice shouted, "Who is Oudinot, but the man who went to Rome?" This attempt to raise the people was a dead failure. Presently, an officer of the surrounding troops knocked loudly at the door, but was refused admittance. He was peremptory; and being admitted, showed his orders that he should disperse them. The representatives refused to disperse, and the officer then declared them to be his prisoners.

They said they would not oppose physical, but moral resistance. Troops having been called in, the members, two and two, were brought into the court-yard. Here General Oudinot addressed the troops. He told them that he alone was their legal chief, and called upon them to obey him. He was proceeding with much energy, but without producing much effect, when two commissaries of police came up and read the orders of General Magnan to arrest all persons seeking to seduce the troops from their duty, or to disturb public tranquillity. The members, finding that they could not make the troops waver, submitted, and were marched off between two lines of troops to the barracks of the Quai d'Orsay. At seven o'clock, refreshments were procured for them, and they were invited to make themselves comfortable for the night; but early in the morning cellular vans were brought, and most of the members were removed to the prison Mazas or the fort of Mount Valérien. The few who remained at the barracks were then indulged, on account of illness, or great age. M. Etienne had received a bayonet wound in the morning, in attempting to force his way into the National Assembly; and he remained to have his wound, which was slight, dressed by a military surgeon. M. Keratry was allowed to remain, as he is eighty-four years of age. In the morning, Mr. Keratry, the Duke de Broglie, M. Etienne, and many others, were set at liberty. Several representatives who could not get in time to the Mairie of the Tenth Arrondissement went afterwards to the barracks of the Quai d'Orsay, to share the imprisonment of their colleagues. Among them was M. Vavin. Whilst the members were being taken to the barracks, a portion of the crowd called "Vive l'Assemblée!" but the cry was faint.

Some attempt was also made by a body of the representatives of the Mountain to assemble in the hotel of the Sixth Mairie, and they carried their endeavours to the point of a sharp personal struggle with the police; but they were dispersed without bloodshed.

The same day, the Tenth Legion of National Guards was disbanded; and the hall of the Assembly—a "salle provisoire" of wood and plaster, erected for the Constituent—was pulled down.

The *Patrie* gives the following account of the death of M. Dussoubs, the representative of the Haute Vienne, who was shot at the barricade in the rue Neuve St. Eustache, on Thursday:—M. Dussoubs was seen from an early hour recruiting adherents in the rues St. Denis and St. Martin. He carried a red flag in his hand. When the troops arrived at the barricade that he defended, M. Dussoubs marched up to the officer in command, protested against the violation of the constitution, and cried "Vive la République." The officer called upon him to retire. "But I am a representative of the people," said M. Dussoubs; and then, waving his red flag, he cried with all the force of his lungs, "Vive la Republique democratique, down with tyrants!" at the same time he rushed to place himself at the head of his barricade, and immediately afterwards fell.

In the course of Thursday afternoon, a sub-lieutenant was smoking a cigar near the rue Vivienne, when the mob began to gather round him, hustling, and sneering at him. The officer, quite a youth, merely shrugged his shoulders, and referred them to the War-office. A man in the mob drew a knife and stabbed the lieutenant in the arm. The wound was not dangerous, and the mob, to show their dislike to such proceedings, cheered and protected the youth until he had joined a battalion on guard a few paces higher up the road.

As a battalion of the 14th Foot was marching up the Boulevards, a youth in a blouse suddenly drew a pistol and fired at the soldiers, killing one of them. The men cocked their pieces, but did not fire. Cries of "*Vive la ligne!*" burst out on all sides. No attempt was made to seize the youth.

On Friday morning a man was seen tearing down the proclamations at the corner of the rue de Rohan; a sentinel on duty expostulated with him, when he struck the soldier, who, retiring a few paces, immediately shot him dead on the spot.

The submarine telegraph did not do its work during the days that intelligence was most anxiously awaited in London. It was at first said, that the clerks were too busy with government communications to attend to private; but it afterwards came out that the Minister of the Interior suffered no intelligence to pass at variance with the order of the day, "Paris is tranquil."

The London journals of Thursday evening published a long and fiery proclamation from the French refugees to their brethren in Paris, denouncing Louis Napoleon, recapitulating his various unconstitutional acts,—"shameful and liberticide measures,"—and exposing the mummery of the pretended return to universal suffrage. "To restore universal suffrage with the state of siege," it concludes, "is to add mockery to falsehood. A people procailmed sovereign, it is the mantle of slavery thrown over your shoulders, even as the barbarian chief, in the time of the Lower Empire, threw the purple over the Roman emperors in placing them among his camp followers. Do you wish to be enslaved? Do you wish to be debased? Such is the cry wrung from us by an indignation impossible to be restrained. We who, in our exile, can at least speak, do speak. But we owe more than speech to the Republic—our blood belongs to it. We know it, and shall not forget it." It was subscribed by Louis Blanc, and twenty-seven others. As many as seven hundred, it is said—certainly a great number—set off for Paris that night. Ledru Rollin had preceded them, but does not appear to have succeeded in entering France. Louis Blanc is reported to have turned aside at Dover for Ostend.

The Chamber of Commerce at Havre made in its sitting of the 5th a demonstration against the acts of the President. The military commander of that port during the state of siege has therefore issued a proclamation, warning all deliberative bodies not to exceed the strict limit of their attributions, by passing resolutions on such matters, otherwise they will be dissolved.

A commission of three mayors, an architect, and doctor, presided over by the Prefect of the Seine, is appointed to value the damages done to innocent victims. A credit of 200,000 francs is opened to the Minister of the Interior to provide for the first needs.

The reconversion of the Pantheon into the Church of St. Geneviève, is decreed by an ordinance in the *Moniteur*—a sop thrown to the priesthood, the more ardent section of which has still stuck to the cause of Louis Napoleon.

Two hundred and ten of the *ex-gardiens de nuit*, who are known to be devoted to Ledru-Rollin and Caussidière, have been arrested and are to be tried. One of these guardians, who was arrested during the fighting for threatening some sentries, was found to have two poignards and some cartridges upon him; upon the order of the officer commanding the guard-house to which he was taken, he was shot in the rue de Jerusalem.

A woman, upon whose person 25 poignards were found, was taken prisoner, and shot by the 36th of the line.

M. Reims, of the *Ordre*, an eminent journalist of Orleans politics, was among the killed on the Boulevard Montmartre, in the affair of Thursday.

The applications made by bereaved families for leave to remove their dead for the purposes of decent and ceremonious interment, has been refused, in order to remove all pretext for meetings and assemblages. The bodies found upon the boulevards have been, after their identification, buried immediately in separate graves, whence they may be removed later by those families desirous of celebrating funeral rites in memory of their deceased relations.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that M. Thiers has been set at liberty, and is about to travel in Italy for the sake of his health, which is much shattered, particularly by late events.

Maternal Affection.—It transpired at the Newport police court last week, that an old Scotch woman, named Elizabeth Davidson, at the age of fifty-seven years, had travelled on foot the whole distance from Dundee to Parkhurst, five hundred and seventy miles (excepting only the steam passage from Southampton to Cowes), for the purpose of seeing her son, who was ordered for transportation. She managed, by existing on a pennyworth of potatoes and salt per day, and a gratuitous supply of spring water, to accomplish this tremendous journey in the space of five weeks, and arrived at Newport, worn out with fatigue and illness, without a single farthing in her pocket. Although compelled, before reaching her destination, to dispose of several articles of warm clothing for the purpose of enabling her to procure decent resting-places for her weary bones during her journey to the island, she resolutely preserved for her child a copy of the New Testament and an edition of Johnson's Dictionary, he had desired her to send him. We are glad to say that a handsome subscription was raised for her previous to her departure for Dundee.

Railway Bills for 1852.—From the list of private bills published in the *Gazette*, it appears that the total number of plans deposited at the Board of Trade is 154, of which 74 are railway plans, and 80 of a miscellaneous character. Of new branch and extension lines the number is 44; to amalgamate or lease, 8; additional powers and powers to complete, improve, and make new arrangements, 9; to extend time for purchase and decrease capital, 7; to use portions of and run over other lines, 2; to confirm agreements, 1; to extinguish debenture debts, 1; to subscribe to other lines, 1; to dissolve, 1.

The Siberian Arctic Expedition.—Letters have been received from Lieutenant Pim, on his way to St Petersburg. On the 25th ult., he had passed by railway through Cologne and Hanover to Berlin, the snow falling heavily, and at times so deep as to obstruct the train by its accumulation. He had letters of introduction to Baron Humboldt and Mr. Adolph Hermann, from both of whom he received much kindness and valuable counsel.

Distribution of the Exhibition Reward to the Police.—Yesterday the Commissioners of the metropolitan police paid over to the superintendents of the various divisions that portion of the reward granted by the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition which is intended for personal distribution amongst the superintendents, inspectors, sergeants, and constables, detective, special, and ordinary, who were employed during the time the Exhibition was open to the public, as well as before and since that period.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

One little item of intelligence remains, appertaining to France, but not to the Revolution. A naval squadron has effected a *coup de main* upon the pirates of Rabat and Salee, for the recent attacks on French and English vessels. Demanding reparation, and meeting evasive answers, Admiral Dubourdieu bombarded Salee till it was nearly razed to the ground, and Rabat till he had done great injury. The Castle of Rabat answered the fire of the ships, and killed at least seven men on the Admiral's own vessel, the "Henry IV." The loss of life by the Moors was believed to be great. Subsequently, Dubourdieu prepared to bombard Tangiers, and the batteries of that city were prepared for a vigorous defence; but, by the mediation of the English Consul-General, a settlement was effected.

GERMANY.

French affairs again colour the intelligence from all parts of Europe. The German papers complain that they can get no direct intelligence from Paris, the telegraphs being all in the hands of the Governments, and at work day and night. The first effect of the news in Berlin was, to produce a rumour that the Government intended to mobilize the troops. But Ministers lost no time in reassuring the public mind. In the sitting of Friday, M. Manteuffel said: "Gentlemen, I call upon you for your support to the Government so much the more that external events of the highest importance make it necessary to set our internal affairs in order, so that no outward danger may interrupt the firm and wise progress of our interior development. Dangers do, indeed, menace us on several sides, but this state of things should not be allowed to urge us into rash measures, not dictated by strong necessity. We shall not mobilize new troops, but we shall remain at our posts at whatever time we may be attacked or menaced." The Prussian newspapers are unanimous in denouncing Louis Napoleon's perfidy, and in representing his success as perilous to Germany. The Austrian journals see in it a triumph of law and order, and boast of the good understanding between the President and the Emperors.

If I am not misinformed (says the *Times* correspondent at Vienna), the Government is at length beginning to see that the new measures against the monied world are not exactly calculated to raise the sunken credit of Austria. The friendly remonstrances of disinterested observers, and the damnatory opinions of the whole of the independent foreign press were of no avail, but the rise of the exchange on London to 12fl. 48k., in spite of the persecution of the police, is a symptom which startles even the most violent defenders of violent proceedings. A singular scene took place on 'Change a day or two since. The Exchange Commissary insisted on inspecting the books of the sworn brokers. Notwithstanding their oath to observe secrecy, they all yielded to the demand except one individual, who, after protesting that he would not break his oath even if he should be punished for his resistance with ten years' imprisonment, exclaimed, "If you choose to break open my desk I cannot help it, but open it myself I will not." The lock was not forced. . . . . If the youthful Sovereign had an opportunity of hearing the plain unvarnished truth, he would learn that those around him are daily and hourly estranging from him the affections of even his most loyal subjects. There is already a vast difference between then and now! When Francis Joseph ascended the throne he was extremely popular, whereas now———. I learn from an excellent source that mischief is again brewing in both Hungary and Italy, and that Government is well aware that such is the case. Many persons are of opinion that the appearance of the so long-expected organic laws would tend to improve the public feeling; but I am inclined to believe that the confidence of the nation has been so much shaken that mere paper and ink will never be able to restore it.

SPAIN.

In the sitting of the Chamber on the 27th, after three hours of debate on the budget, General Prim brought forward a resolution demanding that the Government should lay before the Chambers the papers concerning the state of siege of Catalonia. The general made a very energetic speech, in which he enumerated several atrocities on the part of the authorities in Catalonia. Since the year 1843, one hundred and forty-three Catalonians had been shot without the intervention of any kind of tribunal, and without being allowed religious consolation; eighty-nine transported without ceremony, or imprisoned in citadels. The general declared also a fact that seemed to take the Chamber by surprise. He said that the feudal contribution paid for exemption of what the French law called *droit de cuisse*, is still enforced by imprisonment in many parts of the Catalonian mountains. One poor woman imprisoned on this ground had died of hunger in her cell. The general, according to the custom of the Chamber, made a long digression upon the concordat, and declared that whatever the Government said or did, it would not be put into execution. He then energetically pronounced himself in favour of liberty of conscience, and said that there could be no real freedom in the country without a national guard. On his conscience he believed that if the people rose against the present Government they would do what was right. The general was then called to order by the President, but without showing the least concern cried in a loud voice, "Ministers of Queen Isabella the Second, your conduct is such, that if circumstances arise in the neighbouring republic that may put into peril the monarchy of Spain, the Catalonians to a man will rather support the republic than a monarchy under which they are so infamously misgoverned."

INDIA.

There has been a serious Mussulman riot at Bombay. It was occasioned by the Parsee editor of an illustrated Guzeratte newspaper (in each number of which is given a life and portrait of some remarkable historical character) having published in the series (next to one of Benjamin Franklin), a life and portrait of Mahomet. Both are said to have been in themselves unexceptionable, according to European ideas, the former being an abridgment (without comment) of "Ockly's Life of the Prophet," and the latter an enlarged copy of the engraving which forms the frontispiece to Bohn's Standard Library edition of the same work. The whole Mussulman population, however (145,000 in number), considered their faith to have been insulted and outraged by the publication, holding it, as they do, rank sacrilege to print any likeness whatever of so sacred a personage. The Cazee's exhortations to peace at the Mosque, were interrupted by an Arab Mussulman, of great sanctity, rising up, abusing him for his lukewarmness, and insisting that as their religion had been insulted it was necessary to have a *Jehad* or battle against the infidels. Seizing a flag and followed by some hundreds of rabble, armed with cudgels, and shouting the Mussulman war-cry, "Deen, Deen" (the Faith, the Faith), he made a rush out of the Mosque, and overpowering instantly the weak police detachment outside, and appropriating their swords, rushed through three or four streets, assaulting all who came in their way. The police dispersed the mob as soon as they could get at them, taking upwards of 100 prisoners. The riot only lasted about half an hour. No lives were lost, but many were dangerously wounded.

THE KAFIR WAR.

We have news from the Cape to the 18th of October. Along the line of the Mancazana, and more especially at Baviaan's River, the assaults of the enemy had been numerous and successful. A large party of Kafirs and Hottentots had attacked the kraals at Dods Pringle's, and had swept off everything in the shape of live stock which he possessed. They had taken about 5,000 sheep and 280 head of cattle. They were pursued and overtaken by a party of about forty burghers, &c., but the Kafirs, being about 400 strong, showed fight, and held the pursuers at defiance. The latter were obliged to retire. It was reported that Sandilli had determined to make a vigorous attack on Fort Hare, and it was hoped that he would attempt this, as he would undoubtedly sustain a defeat. The intelligence from the Sovereignty is anything but of a satisfactory character. Bloem Fontein is represented as in a very precarious situation, and Major Warden "has brought difficulties upon the country, which he finds it no easy task to obviate or remove."

On the 6th October, the inhabitants of Cape Town resolved in public meeting, that if the constitution of the 23rd May, 1850, were adopted, peace and order would be restored in the colony; if it were not adopted, the Governor-General and the Local Legislature must be responsible for the results.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *Pays* publishes the following from Magon:—"Although the malady of M. de Lamartine is arrived at its forty-fifth day, his state of acute suffering presents no material melioration. The rheumatic pain in all the joints have yielded a little to the remedies applied, and have changed into a rheumatic quartan fever, the long and painful attacks of which give but little hope of a speedy recovery. The patient has not yet been able to quit his bed."

There exists in France 1,133 administrations of hospitals and benevolent institutions established in 1,130 communes. The department of the Seine has only two hospital administrations, but one of them, that of Paris, is so considerable, from the immense revenues at its disposal, by the number of establishments which it directs, and by the number of poor which it assists, that it reckons for a fifth part of the hospital assistance given in the whole of France. From 1800 to 1845, the amount of donations and legacies officially made to the poor was not less than 122 millions of francs, exclusive of sums given direct and authorized by the prefects. The venal value of the productive estates of the hospitals and almshouses is estimated at 500 millions. They have also large revenues derived from other sources, such as the duty on the receipts of the theatres, grants from the communes, &c. The most considerable revenues of the hospital administrations are those of Paris, which are about 12,690,823 francs; of Lyons, 2,279,990 francs; of Rouen, 1,136,908 francs; and of Marseilles, 1,069,257 francs. The food of the poor stands for a sum of 22,191,141 francs; of which the charge for wheat or bread is nearly one-half. The number of beds in the hospitals and almshouses in France is 126,142; of which there are 15,353 in the department of the Seine. The number of patients in the hospitals in 1847 was 486,083, and in the almshouses 77,053.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

The official list of those who won prizes in the gold ingot lottery has been published. The great prize of £16,000 was won by a vine-dresser at Bouzy, where the finest champagne is grown. Only one spurious ticket claimed the prize, and that was so gross a forgery as to be instantly recognised.

Priessnitz, the celebrated founder of hydropathy, died at Graefenberg on the 26th ult., at the age of fifty-two.

The University of Florence opened on the 12th ult.; one of the professors had but one student, and the whole number of students amounts, as yet, to twenty-one only!

The funeral of the late King of Hanover took place on the 26th ult., at Herrenhausen, by torchlight.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* had just arrived at Berlin, from Vienna, by order of the police, when he was arrested at an early hour, and kept under arrest till the departure of the Hamburg train, at six in the evening, by which he was compelled to leave the territory of Prussia. No reasons were given, except that the order was issued on *polizeiliche grunden*, or "reasons of police." A representation was made to the Foreign Office through the English Embassy, but no answer had been received.

The Warsaw journals announce the death of one of the celebrities of modern Polish literature—Madame Nakwaska. This lady was the author of Polish novels and of sketches of the society of the capital. She has died at the age of 69.

All foreign journals, without exception, have been forbidden at Pesth.

The Cabinet of Constantinople has decided that notes of the value of ten Turkish piastres shall be issued.

Jenny Lind was to sing at Boston on the 26th; the papers say that the excitement is quite as great as on her first visit some months ago.

Colonel Horace L. Kinny, the great Texas landowner, has offered Kossuth and his companions 10,000 acres of land if they desire to locate in that country.

A terrible catastrophe has occurred at one of the ward schools at New York, by which upwards of forty children were killed, and about fifty wounded. It appears that during an alarm caused by the fainting of one of the teachers, the children, about 1,800 in number, hearing a cry for water, apprehended that a fire had broken out, and made a rush for the stairs, which gave way, and precipitated the unfortunate children to the bottom.

Some days ago an attempt was made by a Hamburgh tailor to induce several privates of an Austrian regiment to desert from their garrison in Rensburg. The tailor is a Hungarian who has been long settled in Hamburg, and in the regiment there were a great many unhappy Honveds, whose participation in the Hungarian war was punished by enrolment in the Austrian army. Simultaneously with the discovery of this plot, a Count Patacki, or Palaski, a Hungarian, was arrested in Rendsburg, in whose possession were found several "revolutionary documents." The names of the Count and the tailor were mixed up, and the whole magnified into a most formidable conspiracy.

Destruction of Union Hall by Fire.—This edifice, situate on the south side of Union-street, Borough, was, late on Saturday evening, totally destroyed by fire. For many years it was the chief police-office for the Surrey and Southwark districts, and since the removal of the magisterial business to the new office at Stone's end, in the Borough, the premises have been occupied jointly by Messrs. Pickford and Co., the railway carriers, and by Messrs. Smith and Co., hat and cap manufacturers.

A Noble and Learned Lecturer.—Lord Abinger, last week, gave "a very interesting lecture on general literature and science" to the members of the Mechanics' Institution at Inverness. After his lecture, he presented to the institution a handsome edition of the British Poets, in thirteen large volumes.

A Murder has been committed at Priston, Somersetshire, on a man named Rush. He was found in a field with his throat cut. Eliza Flower, in whose house the deceased lodged; Jacob Windmill, her son-in-law; Harriet, his wife; and a young man named Stephen Box are under detention; but as the circumstances are mysterious, a reward of £100 has been offered, together with a free pardon to any accomplice not the actual murderer, for such information as will lead to conviction. Half the reward is by the Secretary of State and half by the churchwardens of Timsbury.

The Balmoral Estate, recently purchased by the Queen, extends fully seven miles in length by four in breadth, and includes the best deer-range in the Grampian chain. The purchase-money agreed on is £31,500. To this has also to be added another £2,000, as a solatium to the tenant of Balmoral; for her Majesty's occupancy during these two or three past seasons has been in the capacity of a subtenant, the premises being under lease to a different party, and of which there were upwards of twenty years to run.—*Perth Courier.*

Explosion at Dartford.—In addition to the manufacture of gunpowder, the fabrication of rockets for signals, and of a detonating mixture for blasting purposes, has, within the last three months, been added to the Dartford manufactories by a Mr. Edward Callow. The place selected for this new branch of trade was a lone farm-house, called Joyce's, on the banks of the river Darent, and, although in the parish of Dartford, considerably more than a mile from the town. Yesterday week a frightful explosion took place there, One man had his head blown off, four men, strangers to Dartford, were killed, also two women and a lad. One of the sufferers, a female, was only married the previous Sunday. It was not until Wednesday, at noon, that the whole of the mangled remains were found. Two men went over the grounds with a large basket, and succeeded in gathering together "a number of hands, a female's trunk with the bowels blown out, and several fingers."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Dec. 10, Two o'clock.

LATEST FROM PARIS.

The despatches and letters in this morning's papers, intimate no relaxation of the rigour exercised upon the Republicans; strengthen the darkest suspicions against the heads of the army; and point to a probability of serious disturbances in some of the Departments. We cannot do better than string together the most piquant facts and remarks to be found in these latest communications:—

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, announcing that all individuals placed under the *surveillance* of the high police, who shall be proved to have quitted the place assigned them as their residence, may, as a measure of general safety, be transported to Cayenne or Algeria, for a minimum of five years, and a maximum of ten. The same measure shall be applied to individuals found guilty of forming part of a secret society.

Paris and its suburbs are interdicted to these persons, who are bound to quit in ten days after the promulgation of the present decree.

The disarmament of the Fifth Legion of the National Guard is proceeding.

Government announces that the last accounts from the departments are satisfactory. In some parts, however, disturbances have occurred. Our (*Times*) correspondence announces, in a postscript, that it is stated that the town of Nevers Nièvre is in the hands of the insurgents.

At Saint Sulin, near Magon, a severe engagement took place on the 6th between the military and armed insurgents, to the number of five or six hundred. Five or six of the latter were killed, twelve taken prisoners, and the remainder completely routed.

Official accounts state that in the recent fighting the casualties in the army were, 1 field officer and 15 soldiers killed, and 3 officers and 104 soldiers wounded. Among the latter the greater part have received serious wounds.

The President, on the proposition of the Minister of War, has published a decree ordering that when troops have been employed in active service in putting down riots, it shall be reckoned as if they were engaged in the field—that is, they shall receive extra pay.

Marshal Jerome Bonaparte has written a strong letter to his nephew, the President, entreating him not to establish a despotic authority, but to call a Constituent Assembly to frame a new constitution for France.

Among the poor fellows who were dangerously wounded in the fight on Thursday at one of the twenty or thirty barricades, was a commissary of police in citizen's dress. On being taken home to his mother, he confessed that he had wickedly assisted at the building of the barricade, and urged others to do the same, by direction of his superiors.

During the fight in the Quarire St. Martin, an American was pursued into a shop in the Boulevards, where there were six or seven people, all of whom were bayoneted.

Two Americans, viz., Mr. Caseaux, of New Orleans, and Dr. Hunt, of Boston, were wounded and arrested on Thursday. Dr. Hunt was set at liberty, but Mr. Caseaux was sent to the Conciergerie. The American consul called at the Conciergerie to find him, but could get no information. Several Englishmen have also been killed or wounded.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes:—

Monday.—The one phrase in all mouths this morning is that "all is tranquil." But the tranquillity of a man with a bayonet at his breast is not much to boast of. It is too much like the tranquillity of death. This much only is sure—the storm has lulled. It has swept over Paris like a hurricane, and having done its work, still hovers over our heads darkening the whole heaven with its shadow. The shops, to be sure, are open, but they are deserted. The streets are crowded with people, but every face is "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." The public gardens are once more thrown open, but the very trees seem melancholy. The groups of happy children which we used to see playing in front of the Tuileries, and in the pleasant groves of the Luxembourg, are all gone like the summer birds. The splendid arcades which branch off from the once gay Boulevards like so many sparkling streams from a noble river, are to-day dull and cheerless. One hears the tramp of feet, and the low murmur of stifled voices; but the gay repartee and the merry laugh, never.

Nobody is at ease One scarcely dare think lest his very countenance betray him. An indignant Republican cries out "A bas Napoleon," and straightway a pistol is snapped in his face, and his brains strew the pavement. Henceforth we must all be dumb. The only safe men are Napoleonists and idiots. This morning the news comes to us that all English papers are contraband. We must not even read. Presently all our houses are to be searched; and woe be to the man who has a liberal book on his premises Everybody is watched like a pickpocket. Two English correspondence are to be sent at once out of the country. The writer waits his turn, and will be only too thankful not to be shot. And this is called "tranquillity!"

I have just walked through the most democratic quarters of Paris on both sides the Seine, and find silence and gloom everywhere, but no disturbance.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1851.

The trade in Mark-lane to-day is steady, prices as on Monday, and the supply fresh in this week moderate.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,270 qrs.; Foreign —qrs. Barley—English, 2,420 qrs.; Foreign, 1,600 qrs. Oats —English, 750 qrs.; Irish, 3,530 qrs.; Foreign, 7,920 qrs Flour—English, 810 sacks; Foreign, 1,100 barrels.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under ..... 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line ..... 0s. 6d.
Half a Column....£1 10s. | Column..... £2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cookshaw.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 1851.

SUMMARY.

FRANCE has once more a master. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte wields, for the moment, as absolute authority, from Calais to the Pyrenees, as ever lay in the sceptre of the Grand Monarque or the sword of the First Consul. On the pretence of defeating Legitimist cabals and democratic conspiracies, he has repeated the scenes of '89 and '93. He has employed brute force with a ruthlessness that none of the Kings were capable of, and now works the machinery of Commissioners Extraordinary in the spirit of the famous instruction, "Your authority is unlimited." He now enjoys the success which the utterly unscrupulous may generally command. We described the commencement of the process of usurpation in our last—how it went on, how complete it is, we have described in a leading article, and at greater length, elsewhere. We may here record, as the sum of the matter—that probably three hundred lives have been lost in street-fighting, of which only fifteen were of the army; that eight hundred or a thousand have been wounded by bullet or steel; that the troops did their bloody work, not only without relenting, but with a savage fury; that many have been butchered in cold blood, having been taken in arms; that the press is virtually annihilated; that the leaders of the Assembly, and all of the Republican section who were taken, remain in prison; that the departments generally are reported "tranquil;" and that the formal vote of the people on the propositions of the President, will be taken on the 21st inst., by universal suffrage, and *by ballot*.

This last-mentioned provision is a concession to a feeling that made itself heard even without a press, above the thunder of cannon. It appears that the Legitimist and Orleanist citizens of Paris were more inclined than the Republicans and Socialists to take arms on the first intelligence of the *coup d'état*, but lacked either courage or organization—that the affray of Wednesday morning, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, was designed by the Mountain leaders rather to test the fidelity of the army, and the disposition of the *bourgeoisie*, than as the commencement of an insurrection—and that the short but desperate struggle of Thursday, fought in a mercantile quarter, was neither originated nor sustained by the Reds. That party was, therefore, not quelled, but probably vigilant and active; and the ballot was reluctantly conceded, as diminishing the force of that terrific appeal which the Refugees in London had sent over, and were hastening to back with their lives. The same motive is evident in the proclamation of Monday, and in the pity which the Usurper affects for the wounded, and the families of the slain. It is probably in virtue of a tacit, or possibly a formal compact, that Thiers has gone to Italy, and the liberated members of the Right have repaired to their departments. Still more obvious is the intention of the decree that restores the Pantheon to the priests. Louis Napoleon is sure of absolution from the Church—he has purchased, by increase of pay, the fidelity of the army—he has intimidated the propertied and commercial classes—his name will again command the votes of the ignorant peasantry—and then the People, the intelligent inhabitants of Paris and the towns, may abstain or protest, as they please. So the Decennial Consulship is gained—the Imperial Crown is in sight—but overthrow, assassination, Noukahiva, are in the back-ground.

The effect upon Europe, thus far, is to create an impression—a feeling of relief—that the threatened revolutions of 1852 have been averted, instead of, as was at first supposed, ante-dated. Our own Government, if political rumour lie not, owe to it escape from an impending crisis. Grey must continue to abide the hated friendship of Palmerston, if the world is to be in arms. Cabinet Councils almost daily, and of protracted length, confirm the suspicion of a hitch.

Deputations to Downing-street indicate the waning of the recess, as surely as the Smithfield Cattle Show the advent of Christmas. Three times this week has the Premier given audience to "numerous and influential" delegations. One of these was representative of the meeting in the City to promote a Reform of the Customs. It is said that these gentlemen had restrained the feeling which exists among mercantile men, from a kindly wish not to annoy Lord John Russell about the misdeeds of subordinates. But his lordship does not appear to have relaxed his accustomed hauteur even to his very considerate constituents. "I don't exactly understand what you complain of; what the Treasury and Custom officials did, they did under the advice of the law officers of the Crown, and it was, therefore, probably right—but I'll make a note of it, and speak to Sir Charles Wood. Good morning, gentlemen." His lordship's reply to the deputation—as reported in a ministerial journal—was scarcely longer or less *brusque* than that. The directors of the National Mausoleum Company got no more and no less—a promise to refer to Lord Seymour the claims of their cemetery to Government notice. A deputation from the Manchester and Salford Educationists fared far better—probably because they came with a bishop's name, and actually included a canon; they were heard at great length, interpellated on obscure points, their difficulties kindly pointed out to them, and their scheme promised personal consideration.

The Premier will have another Manchester deputation ere long—that appointed at the Reform Conference (to which we have devoted an article below). The oracle will doubtless maintain its lofty reserve—differing about as much from the showy ambiguities of the Foreign Secretary, as the Delphic responses might vary with the voices of the priests who took it in turn to personate the god. It is said—again to quote the quidnuncs—that Lord John is resolved on the ballot, and thereupon the Ministry is divided. But though the Cabinet split up, the Premier will keep his secret till he can preface its revelation with the official, "Mr. Speaker, I am free to confess."

Mr. Salomans has at length been hailed, by an invisible plaintiff, into the Court of Exchequer, and sued for three sums of £500 each, the penalty of having sat and voted in the House of Commons without having taken the oaths required by law. The lawyers agreed, at the suggestion of the Court, to take a verdict upon the facts, and reserve their argument on the law of the case for the exclusive hearing of the judges; by whom it must have been ultimately decided. It is possible that by the time for the reassembling of Parliament, Mr. Salomans may be in a position to take his seat by virtue of an authoritative interpretation of existing statutes, or to go to the country for their abrogation.

The case of Birch *v.* Somerville—tried last week in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench—reveals facts discreditable alike to plaintiff and defendant. The proprietor of a weekly newspaper values his services to the Government during three years at the modest sum of £10,000. Lord Clarendon deposed to having paid him upwards of £3,000; and the jury intimated that he had paid at least sufficient. It is clear enough that the newspaper in question was retained by the Government for the time being as a hired advocate; and though the difficulties of the time, and the fact of the money coming out of the Viceroy's private purse, extenuate the transaction, they do not justify it. The affair helps to give the public press a venal reputation—which, unhappily, it needed not depositions upon oath to render credible. Journalists must needs be in some measure obsequious to their subscribers—it needs strong virtue to keep that out of sight—the imputation of purchableness should be shunned as the leprosy; and one convicted of the sin, cut off like a gangrened limb.

A week since, a part of one of a row of handsome houses, in course of erection at Kensington, fell, killing one man, and wounding others. On Sunday, some newly-erected buildings in Cannon-street, City, collapsed—happily, with no harmful effect, beyond startling the congregation in a contiguous church from their seats. Last week's New York mail told of awful slaughter among the children of a public school, from the giving way of a staircase. Yesterday's arrival speaks of a similar catastrophe from the falling of a factory. In the first of these cases, the coroner's jury censured the architect and surveyor. It is doubtless to the rage for cheap and rapid erections that all these calamitous occurrences are traceable. It will never be said of us, as of the Egyptians, "They built for eternity." Our habitations are run up as though we lived in a lively expectation of the end of all things. Walls and floors are blown together, surmounted by a roof, and tinselled by the upholsterer—all without the barest margin for defective material or exigent strain. On Mr. Ruskin's theory—that a nation's architecture is the expression of its morality—what a lesson does this read to us!

THE REFORM CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

THE Manchester Reform Conference has been held, and was followed by a crowded public meeting in the Free-trade Hall, on the evening of the same day. The results are, in brief—a liberal *programme*—a strong party to back it—and an apparent unanimity between masters and workmen in support of it. Taken together, these are items which place the Reform question in a much stronger and more hopeful position than it has of late years occupied.

The changes in our representative system agreed to by the Conference, as needed and expedient, comprise the following heads—a constituency consisting of all persons rated to the relief of the poor, whose names have been on the overseers' books for six or twelve months, as Parliament may decide, and all 40s. freeholders, copyholders, and leaseholders—such a re-arrangement of electoral power as will extinguish small constituencies, and give to the least numerous not less than 5,000 electors—the ballot—Triennial Parliaments—and the abolition of a property qualification for members. It will be seen that this *programme* varies but little from Mr. Hume's, and that of the National Reform Association—too little, we think, to furnish any ground for disunion. In practical effect, they would very closely approximate. For ourselves, we are not disposed to take exceptions. We adhere, in judgment and in feeling, to a "manhood suffrage." In the present state of public opinion, it would have been puerile to expect, and, perhaps, impolitic to demand, that just concession of the people's rights. But short of that, no reasonable extension of the franchise which all shades of Reformers can unite in seeking, seems to us worthy of rejection. The mere question of more or less, has not for us the interest of a principle—and we frankly confess that the terms offered are larger and more liberal than we had anticipated. The Manchester plan, if carried out, would make the House of Commons, in all its substantial features, a fair mirror of public opinion. As such, we cordially accept it, and will zealously co-operate in promoting its success.

The Conference at which this *programme* was agreed upon, consisted of a body of men whose position and influence can hardly fail of having weight with her Majesty's Government, and, we are sure, will tell powerfully upon the country at large. They are the same men who carried the repeal of the Corn Laws. The majority of them are large employers of labour in Lancashire and Yorkshire—master manufacturers, whose influence in the several towns in which they reside is individually extensive, and whose political power, when banded together, is extremely formidable to opponents. Manchester and Yorkshire, however, were not the sole districts represented at the Conference. There were from other parts several persons whose names stand good for a large amount of popular sympathy, and who, having fairly and keenly discussed the debateable questions which turned up, and, to all intents and purposes acquiesced in the decision of the majority, may be fitly regarded as bringing to the support of the Manchester plan no inconsiderable weight of public opinion. This is a novel and pleasing feature of the Manchester Reform movement. The proposition, broad and liberal as it seems, comes from the very men who might be expected to assume a conservative attitude in relation to the question. The fact that they regard so large a change in the representative system, as at once safe, expedient, and necessary, will do much to dissipate the fears of the timid, and to impart to the agitation that follows an aspect of sincerity and of political strength, calculated to contribute largely to its ultimate success. This we look upon as one of the most hopeful characteristics of the Manchester movement. The manifesto put forth is that of a class whose will is backed by a large measure of power, and whose pledged word is usually regarded as a sufficient guarantee for strenuous and persevering exertion.

The public meeting held in the Free-trade Hall, at which the resolutions passed at the Conference were accepted, brought out another pleasing augury of future success. An audience composed of from seven to eight thousand people must have contained a pretty large proportion of the working-classes. It would not have been surprising, had some difference of opinion found vent at that meeting, considering that labour and capital have not, in recent times at least, been upon terms of mutual confidence and intimacy. The programme, falling short as it does of universal suffrage, might very naturally have been objected to by the representatives of the working-men, had any disposition existed to press claims, regarded as just, at the risk of disunion between the masters and the men. We were scarcely prepared, therefore, for the unbroken unanimity that prevailed at that meeting. We must say that it reflects equal credit upon the sagacity of those who determined upon offering so much, and upon

the forbearance of those who resolved upon demanding no more. The example, we sincerely hope, will not be lost upon the country. Here is once more a cordial union on the ground of Parliamentary Reform between the middle and the working-classes. Let but this union be completed, and the fruits of it will soon appear, for it is impossible for any government long to hold a position of antagonism against the combined efforts of the employers and the employed in Great Britain.

And now let us hope that the struggle for Parliamentary Reform will be seriously entered into by all who desire the peaceful development of our popular liberties. We have a good rallying point —a competent and experienced staff of leaders— and abundant materials for an effective army. The hour for which we have so long waited has at length arrived. The summons has gone forth to be up and doing. The time, indeed, is short, but the opportunity is favourable, and triumph, if we have virtue enough to will it, is within our reach. Between this and the opening of the approaching Parliamentary session it will become the country unequivocally to express its judgment. Every city, every borough, every town, and, as far as may be, every village, should have, at the earliest possible period, its public meeting, to petition Parliament for a representative reform, and to express its desire that, in extent, such reform may not fall short of the scheme propounded at Manchester. We hope that, in this instance, none will feel the necessity of waiting for an angel to stir the waters—none postpone action until formally invited to it by official circulars. The agitation should be, as far as circumstances will admit of it, independent and spontaneous. This will give to the utterance of public opinion a moral power, which it could not otherwise possess; and the more simultaneous these meetings are, the more deep will be the impression made by them upon the minds of our rulers.

All rumours concur in describing Lord John's projected Reform Bill as one certain of disappointing the most just and moderate expectations of the people. It seems useless, therefore, to wait until he has enounced its provisions. Nothing effectual will be gained but by means of a severe contest. The people would spare themselves much trouble by taking their stand at once and decidedly. Energy and promptitude at the present moment may make the work both short and easy. One timely blow is often worth more than fifty when the proper time has gone by. We call upon our friends, therefore, everywhere to see to it that, in as far as in them lies, public opinion shall be fairly tested and expressed. Let none of them rest, until the inhabitants of the locality with which they are connected have been assembled, and have pronounced judgment on the most important political question at present waiting a legislative solution.

CROMWELL OR CATILINE?

There was just room for a doubt, at the first intelligence of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*, under which of these representative names he had placed himself—whether he had broken through the forms of a constitution to release its spirit, or had stabbed at the spirit through the form; whether he was of the high-souled patriot order, who make revolutions at the risk of life, and liberty, and fame, for the sake of their country, or of the State-gambler tribe, who conspire revolutions for base, private ends. The antecedents of the man put him beyond all chance of personal comparison with the great Englishman—but he might yet have taken the benefit of historical parallel, and distant imitation. In the name of the Lord and of the English people, Cromwell dispersed the Parliament of which he was a member and the soldier—in the name of the French people, as their elect by universal suffrage, Louis Napoleon distributed the National Assembly of France among its prisons. There the resemblance would begin and end.

There was this even in favour of the President over the Protector—that the subject of violence had, in the case of the former, given far more provocation than in that of the latter. The Long Parliament was ejected professedly because it dallied over the task of its own reform—the Assembly because, having been elected by universal suffrage, it had robbed half its constituents of the franchise, and refused to return it. The former had established its supremacy over monarchy and peerage by a seven years' war, and attracted the "awful gaze" of continental kings—the latter had only entered into the labours of the Provisional Government and the Constituent, and its majority were notoriously traitorous to the Republic they had sworn to maintain. Against the one, no accusations of conspiracy would rest for a moment—the leaders of the other were very probably only anticipated in the use of illegal force. Lastly, it is said of the Long Parliament, that when thrust into the streets, not a dog barked in resentment of the indignity—in the fate of the Burgraves every one acknowledges a retributive destiny.

If Louis Napoleon had contented himself with the detention of the Changarnier and Thiers conspirators, dissolved the Assembly, invited the nation to elect another, and asked indemnity for the stretch of authority, he might have cloaked the most daring ambition beneath the affectation of self-sacrificing patriotism—have obtained the prolongation of his power even to the duration of his life, and have achieved a tolerable renown. But it is the constant and fatal tendency of bad men to overdo the part they choose to play—an avenging necessity will not permit them to pause upon the border line at which deeds shade off into determinate character. Having allied himself with the Majority for his own purposes, and broken with them when they had served his turn, Napoleon knew himself distrusted by the Mountain, to which he appeared to transfer his confidence; and so he would destroy both. If Changarnier were to be arrested, so must Cavaignac; if Cavaignac, then Michel de Bourges. The Democrats and Socialists would rally to the rescue of their leaders, and to suppress *them*, the army must be concentrated and stimulated. Thus the circle of necessity brought round the Tribune to the Usurper—the action commenced in the name of the people, must terminate in fighting them with relentless fury. The order of events was that foreshadowed by the order of reason. For the first twenty-four hours, all went well with the audacious enterprise. Men were astounded into a sort of admiration, as well as bewildered and awe-stricken. The leaders of the great parties—generals who had themselves been dictators, and statesmen of world-wide renown—were taken from their beds like common *forçats*. The Assembly was broken up by the imprisonment of two hundred of its members, and the actual demolition of the building in which it was accustomed to meet. Journals of doubtful allegiance to the will of one man, were silenced, at least for that day; and that one man, who had thus put himself above all law, could ride about the streets of the capital, and be greeted with cries of approval;—for he restored to the people their plundered right of suffrage, and invited judgment on what he had done. The second day was ushered in with the audible protest of a cry for arms; but the half-dozen lives that were lost, served, it was thought, only to show the isolation of the discontented, and the futility of resistance. Then followed the peaceful, but more menacing protest, of popular representatives, and the convocation of the High Court of Justice to arraign the head of the Executive. The Court must be broken up, whatever the odium—and it was done; and the newspaper offices must continue in military occupation. A gloomy silence gave omen of brooding discontent at the abrogation of the most sacred institutions, and the suspension of the ordinary media of information. The morning of the third day produced other protests, and the noon beheld a desperate battle raging in the heart of Paris—so desperate that fifty thousand men were concentrated upon the spot, and cannon were turned against the dwellings of opulent citizens. Once more, Paris was "tranquil"—the killing and wounding of eight hundred or a thousand of the people, had produced the quietude of terror; and it was maintained by the conversion of the city into a camp—cavalry guarding every avenue, infantry bivouacking in the streets, artillery lurking at the corners. The *coup d'état* was now complete. The possible Cromwell had revealed himself the indubitable and unhappily successful Catiline.

And now the man's whole career is read in the light of his last performance. Incidents that might have been permitted to drop into forgetfulness, as the freaks of an ill-regulated mind—traits of personal life that might have claimed the forbearance due to private character—events capable of charitable *post-facto* construction — all are illumined by the conflagration which his own hand has kindled. It is now seen that from the appearance at Strasburg to the speech at the Circus, one purpose has been predominant—indulgence in pleasure and the pursuit of power. The man is heir to a name, and little but a name. On that he trades—with that he gambles. He puts it before the French people as the symbol of military glory, social security, political liberty, human amelioration. He presses the claim at the cost of gratitude for Louis Philippe's clemency, and of sworn fidelity to the Republic. He repeats the name in varying tones to various classes. He is a soldier at Boulogne—a Socialist in Ham—a Republican in '48—the hostage of law and order in '49—the political purist in '50—the scourge of democrats, the champion of universal suffrage, and the military usurper, in '51. France has unfortunately a love for the name, and has consented, thus far, to trust young "Nominus Umbra." Perhaps the most hopeful circumstance is, that the name is now disgraced. The nephew is now known to love power for ends no nobler than those for which the thief loves pelf — to be not only a gambler, but to gamble with the highest national interests, for such low stakes as might be won with common dice. When he debauched the soldiery at Satory with champagne and sausages, he offered them bribes of the same species as weigh with himself. His uncle led them barefoot over the Alps by the magic of ideas. France cannot forgive the desecration of her idol. For Moloch, she would pass her children through the fire to the third and fourth generations—but far less worshipful is Belial.

A DIPLOMATIC "TU QUOQUE."

It will be remembered that about this time last year, Mr. Webster, the American statesman, justified the recognition by the United States of the Hungarian Republic, in a letter to the Austrian representative, which elicited cries of "Capital! capital!" when read in the Senate. The cheer was repeated wherever the letter was read—it was really very "smart."

But Austria commands at least one pen clever, if not prompt, in repartee. The reply of her *chargé d'affaires* to this "capital" letter has just come to light. Let the *Times* describe its contents in his editorial idiom:—

"Far from demurring to the rights of sympathy put forth by the people of the States, the Emperor of Austria promptly accepts this basis of mutual relationship, and zealously returns the good offices which he had just received. He reminds the Government of the Union that in two of its States 'the majority of native-born citizens are kept in degrading personal servitude, and totally prohibited from political and social rights,' while in fourteen States out of the remaining twenty-nine, 'the same is the case with a very large portion of the inhabitants.' In short, his Imperial Majesty proceeds to observe, that '100,000 American slaveholders keep, in sole dependence upon their will and pleasure, upwards of 3,000,000 of their fellow-countrymen,' and even compel 20,000,000 more of nominal freemen to abet them, against their own will, in the exercise of this unwarrantable tyranny. For such a course of policy a divine right is pleaded by the Americans, precisely analogous to that claimed by the depositaries of regal power, and the Emperor challenges 'the civilized world' to decide between the pretensions of the Mississippi Legislature and the attributes of the Imperial Crown. As regards the moderation with which the powers thus arrogated by both parties are respectively exerted, the Emperor reminds Mr. Webster that the Austrian Government 'has not yet found it necessary to prohibit, under severe penalties, the teaching any portion of his subjects to read and write.'"

Our contemporary may as well point the moral also; we can forgive him the sneer at Philo-Africans for the smartness of the writing:—

"The retort of the American public to these very pertinent observations would be conveyed in three words—'Niggers ain't people.' But, in the eyes of a considerable Anglo-Saxon population, 'niggers' *are* 'people,' and a chosen people too. In this country to be an African is to be an object of paramount solicitude. The African finds 'friends' where the factory child, the needlewoman, the agricultural labourer, and the over-worked artisan would look in vain. A black skin and a woolly head are infallible passports not only to liberty but to fraternity —a negro being the single specimen of humanity who is saluted at sight as 'a man and a brother.' Judging from what we ourselves publish of the debates at Exeter-hall, there is no portion of mankind so nearly impeccable as that race which it pleases Mr. Webster's fellow-citizens to degrade wholly from the rights of man. On this ground, therefore, we must needs conclude that the Emperor has the best of the argument, for, if 'niggers *are* people,' which Mr. G. Thompson and his constituents will surely not deny, it will be impossible to maintain that the violation of equality is not very much greater in South Carolina than on the banks of the Danube."

Dinner to Mr. Sharman Crawford.—The demonstration of respect and attachment which the electors of Rochdale desired to offer to their retiring representative, was given on Friday evening. There was a very full attendance of the liberal constituency. Mr. Chadwick, magistrate of the county, presided. Mr. Crawford, in responding to the toast of his health, dwelt upon the responsibilities devolving upon a member of the Legislature for an empire such as that of Great Britain, but did not address the company at great length, having already reviewed his Parliamentary conduct in an elaborate speech on the previous evening. Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, Mr. T. Livesey, and other gentlemen, addressed the company, eulogizing Mr. Crawford, and enlarging on the position of the great principles to which his public life has been devoted.

The City Meeting on Customs Reform, on Wednesday last, was of a nature to command attention and respect. Leading merchants in all the various branches of commerce were present, along with representatives of some important outports; while letters expressive of concurrence were transmitted from the representatives of Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow. The report adopted strikes at the main evils of the existing system—the defective organization and improperly selected *personnel* of the existing Board of Customs and its officers; the irresponsibility and power of oppression it enjoys in consequence; the power of legislation indirectly confided to it; the exemption of the Crown from costs in the courts of law; and the habitual negligence which these causes have led it to indulge in, conjoined with the vindictive spirit it displays towards all in whom its own neglect of duty has fostered similar irregular habits.

The Corporation of Dundee have presented to Lord Duncan the freedom of their city, "as a mark of their approval of his public conduct, and particularly of his exertions in bringing about the repeal of the window-tax."

THE VOLUNTARY EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

A Conference of the Friends of Voluntary and Unsectarian Education, in connexion with the Voluntary School Association, was held, yesterday, in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street. There were two sittings, morning and evening; at the former, the chair was taken by George William Alexander, Esq., Treasurer of the Association. On the platform were the Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. W. Brock, Rev. J. Burnet, Rev. J. Unwin, Rev. D. Thomas (of Stockwell), Rev. H. Richard, Apsley Pellatt, Esq., E. Miall, Esq., Samuel Giles, Esq., &c. &c.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, observed, that it was not his intention to state, at any length, the importance of the object upon which they were met, and upon which, he supposed, they were generally agreed. Indeed, it seemed to him that the importance of education was self-evident—the duty of furnishing, both in our own country and throughout the world, the great advantage, not merely of a literary, but of a moral and religious education. Unless this were done, the poor were deprived of one of the most valuable privileges which man could possess, and without which there was no security for the good order or prosperity of society. If we did not perform this duty, we could only expect that we should continue to have our prisons filled with criminals, and our workhouses with paupers; and our churches must feel the deplorable effect of the neglect of the education of our youth. He believed there were none who had paid attention to the subject, who did not feel that there were immense difficulties in the way of satisfactorily carrying on the general education of the people; and this circumstance had led to the promulgation of a variety of opinions, to which he should not particularly allude. He might, however, state his own strong conviction, that the principles on which the Voluntary School Association were based, were sound, and that, if they were carried out as they should be, no better system could be devised for the education of the poor of this country. They thought it of great importance that education should be religious, and, if it were so, they saw no possible means by which such education could be given without infringing on the rights of conscience except the voluntary principle [hear, hear]; and they felt that, if education was to be once voluntary and religious, it ought to be, as far as possible, unsectarian [hear, hear]. The longer he lived, the more strongly did he feel attached to catholic action in all objects which regarded the welfare of our country and of the churches. At a time when we had an Evangelical Alliance for the purpose of promoting union among Christians, it seemed to him that it was a strange inconsistency that we should be tending, as he feared was the case, to a denominational action in the establishment of schools for the poor. By such a course it must be manifest that an institution like this must be deprived of a very large amount of sympathy and support, and rendered unable to accomplish the good which it otherwise would do. The committee felt, then, that they were bound to make an appeal to those who approved of the principle on which this society was founded, to state frankly that they stood greatly in need of their help, and that unless that help were increased they should at all events be able to do but a very small amount of good, if they were not compelled utterly to abandon their object. Having further enlarged on the necessity of pecuniary support for the sustenance of Normal Schools, and in rendering assistance to schools in poor districts, the chairman read extracts from a letter received from a school at Green Hays, Manchester, signifying the adherence of the committee to the Voluntary School Association. Letters had also been received from S. Morton Peto, Esq., M.P., Henry Kelsall, Esq., of Rochdale; Henry Smith, of Sheffield; Titus Salt and Richard Peake, of Hazlewood; Thomas Manners, Kettering; Thomas Russell, Edinburgh; and the Rev. Thomas Daubney, Maidstone; expressive of earnest attachment to the principles of the Association. The chairman would only add that the committee had great reason to be satisfied with their present master and mistress, and that the pupils, though they were few in number, were under excellent care. They were also greatly indebted to the ladies' committee for the part they had taken.

The Rev. JOHN HOWARD HINTON then read a paper "On the Religious Character of our Public Schools," in which he rebutted the various arguments put forward by the supporters of the "Lancashire" or "National" Public School Association, and insisted on the necessity of Voluntary religious education.

The Rev. J. BURNET proposed the first resolution:—

That, in the judgment of this Conference, it is not only important, but indispensable, that the education supplied by public schools should be religious; not merely by comprehending periodical Scripture instruction, but as impregnated habitually with a religious spirit—on account of the momentous relation of religious culture to the present and future welfare of the scholars—of the inestimable value of the opportunities afforded by the years spent under scholastic training—and of the obligations arising out of the occupation by the schoolmaster during the period of a parental position towards the children committed to his care. And it is, further, the judgment of this Conference that no arrangement for religious instruction collateral to a system of secular education can effectually supply the religious culture required.

He was not afraid of what was called sectarian education. But if it were to be expelled from schools, how was it to be done? Purely unsectarian religion would be a difficult thing to teach, when the peculiarities of all the parents' views were considered. Each sect might have its own master; or, if this, in some cases, was difficult, the different sects might unite and have a schoolmaster between them, each parent looking after the religious instruction of his own children, and correcting points in which he might think the schoolmaster was at fault. While he maintained the expediency of a general education, he saw no evil result that could arise from sectarian education. What would children think if religion should be the only thing respecting which the schoolmaster might not speak freely to them? They would think the Bible a bugbear rather than a work of attractive loveliness, and religion a thing to be shunned rather than loved. Religious and secular education should ever be united. He was, however, opposed to any one denomination (even his own) taking national education into its own hands. It would inflict a serious evil on the community, whatever good it might produce; for there were many who, not belonging to that denomination, would receive no education at all. As to Government education, he considered it a dangerous expedient. The province of Government was to look after the bodies, and not the minds, of the people. He would not even let the Government teach children mathematics [hear]. Their duty was to act as a sound police establishment, and nothing more. A government was made too powerful when it was allowed to mould the minds of the people, who were likely, in such a case, to become mere tools, or machines worked by others. He exhorted all denominations to unite in giving the people a voluntary Christian education. Let children see that Christianity was not a thing to be afraid of, but a principle that ought to enter into the commonest occurrences of daily life [applause].

SAMUEL GILES, Esq., a deputation from Manchester, seconded the resolution. The education of children, he said, was a parental duty. If there were, however, extreme cases in which parents could not perform that duty, there could be no doubt that the principle of Christian willinghood would be amply sufficient to provide for such an emergency. He then alluded to the two rival schemes of education now advocated in Manchester, and quoted some very contradictory statements by their respective advocates. It was, he said, thought by many of the friends of the National scheme, that there was no probability of carrying it; and some thoughtful people feared, that seeing no hope for their own scheme, they would turn round and help forward the Local plan—a plan that the friends of Voluntary education had every reason to dread. It was further believed, that if the Local scheme should be carried, the Government would bring in a bill for the whole country; in which case, Sir J. P. Shuttleworth would become a Secretary of State, under the title of Minister of Public Instruction. If the scheme should be carried, the effect would be to place the majority of the children of the country under the training of the clergy of the Established Church; and the Church would have an additional million or two added to its funds. The speaker recommended that a conference should be held in Manchester, and public lecturers appointed to circulate sound views on the subject of education, especially in the north of England. He also stated, that a deputation from Manchester would soon arrive in London to have an interview with Lord John Russell, in order, if possible, to counteract the influence which the recent deputation might have left on his lordship's mind. He was glad to say that the operatives in Lancashire were taking the subject in hand, and were now, for the most part, fully convinced that the only sound method of education was the Voluntary plan [applause].

The Rev. Dr. COX supported the resolution. Many people, he said, doubted the necessity of establishing such an institution as was now advocated; and questioned whether, when established, it was adapted to the circumstances of the country, or calculated to do much in furthering the education of the people. He thought, however, that the institution was most needful, and that it ought to be warmly and universally supported in its efforts. He advocated all that was catholic and comprensive. He liked the society, therefore, for the liberality of its platform. He found no fault with those who laboured denominationally in the cause of education; but there was abundant opportunity for others to unite in promoting the same cause. He was gratified to see people labouring according to their own particular convictions, in a particular direction; but he was still more gratified to join in the labours of others whose views were concurrent with his own. He did not agree with some, that divided efforts were in themselves desirable and preferable to united labour. Union was strength, and it was the object of all religious education to bring mankind into a closer unity than at present existed among them, so as to promote the result prayed for by the Redeemer, "that they all may be one." The education now proposed to be given, was most important and desirable. The only thing he dreaded, was, that the present friends of Voluntary education should become (as some were becoming), willing to receive Government support; for, in that case, everything would, probably, be merged into the great effort which the Government was making to get the national mind under its own direction and care. He trusted that this fear would prove groundless; and to this end he urged all Voluntaries to support the Association, and to promote, as far as possible, the influence of its principles.

Mr. E. MIALL then read a paper on the Voluntary principle in reference to education.

The Rev. W. BROCK proposed the next resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this Conference any attempt to bring the children of the poorer classes under school instruction by means of compulsory rates levied for the supply and maintenance of educational institutions, would be an application of the powers of law to purposes beyond the proper sphere of its authority; and, unless followed up by measures equally impolitic and impracticable, for compelling school attendance, would fail of adding to those already under instruction, anything approaching to the number commonly anticipated, and obviously required to justify so serious a change in the course hitherto pursued in this country to extend educational advantages to such as cannot, out of their own means, command them.

The educational question seemed at the present time beset with more difficulties than ever. He referred more especially to the difficulties which stood in their way in relation to their Congregational brethren. He wished to speak with the highest respect of that body, for he believed they were actuated by the best feelings and motives, and that they were acting from the conviction that they could do the work best by doing it in their own way. After some correspondence with the officers of the Congregational Board, he believed he was right in stating that they adopted every principle which was advocated by the Voluntary School Association. The principle of that Board was not sectarian, for they declared themselves in readiness to assist schools conducted by mixed committees; so that the two bodies, as far as their principles were concerned, were in every respect identical. That very identity was in itself an almost insurmountable difficulty, and he candidly confessed he did not know how it could be overcome. The difficulty, however, would be more severely felt in the controversy which would, assuredly, ere long, take place on this subject, when it would be found that to have two separate societies, adopting precisely the same principles, would put each association in a most awkward and embarrassing condition. He fairly stated the difficulty, and he hoped some means would be adopted in order to remove it. It had often been asked, "If you have a water-rate, why should you object to an educational rate?" Mr. Miall, in his excellent paper, had conclusively shown that the two cases were by no means parallel ones. As Mr. Miall had very justly said, if an education-rate should be levied, there might as well be a nursing-rate [laughter], and, indeed, a rate for any domestic purposes whatever. It was necessary that people should have good medicine; but that was no reason why Government should undertake to supply it. The people ought to have good literature; and, on the principle of the education-rate, there ought to be a censorship of the press [hear]. Besides, if that principle were correct, a State Church followed as a matter of course, and if that followed there was no telling what would come besides [laughter]. A Wesleyan gentleman had lately, at a public meeting at Oxford, urged upon the members of his own Church "the great and pressing duty of providing the county with a thorough Wesleyan education"—"not for certain parts of the community, but for the whole country"—and that at the public expense, for it was well known that the Wesleyans received the public money. Now, according to certain popular notions, that principle must be a just one [hear, hear]. Mr. Brock then adverted to the two Manchester schemes, which he characterised, the one as a universal endowment scheme, and the other as a most unmitigated communistic system. According to the Universal Endowment Scheme, there would not only be a "thorough Wesleyan education," such as had been advocated, but also a thorough Swedenborgian education, and a thorough Papistical education, and so on, until the whole country stood, not so much in amazement as in scorn, asking, "What has become of the truth all this time?" [hear.] As to the compulsory attendance of children, he believed that would be impracticable. He was for liberty first, and education next, if possible—but liberty, at all events, whether as regarded his own child, or the child of the man who groomed his horse. One of the Manchester schemes would compel the child to go to school. He would persuade men to do right—never force them; for if the compulsory principle were adopted, the awkward question might arise, Who are to force? and who are to be forced?—and the two parties might possibly change places with each other, as was just now the case elsewhere. The statements frequently made relative to the number of children not provided for in point of education were far from being true. Schools were rising up in every direction, and, as far as his observation had extended, they were better attended than ever. The representations about the necessities of the case were by no means accurate, and the facts relative to the number of children receiving education were either not known, or were wilfully concealed. He would have parents pay for the education of their own children, or have it provided for, in the case of poverty, by the voluntary efforts of others. The Government scheme tended to swamp the present race of schoolmasters. Why should an honest, upright schoolmaster, be ruined by setting up in his immediate neighbourhood a man backed and succoured by the resources of the State? The schoolmasters of this country were (with some exceptions, of course) a race of men that ought to be honoured—men who had, in many cases, taken up their profession from the loftiest motives, and prosecuted it most successfully. Yet this race of men were to be superseded, and that by means which they themselves helped to supply—for the school-tax, as well as any other tax, would, in part, come out of their pockets. But he was amazed that Manchester should be the hot-bed of such educational schemes—the town where the great doctrines of free-trade had been advocated with so much propriety and effect; for the arguments which Mr. Cobden and

others employed in favour of free-trade in corn applied, with augmented force, to free-trade in education [hear, hear]. He hoped that the inconsistency would be so obvious, that the public mind would not permit the legalization and perpetuation of a scheme which, instead of being a national blessing, would be a national evil and a national disgrace [applause].

The Rev. DAVID THOMAS, of Stockwell, briefly seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

APSLEY PELLATT, Esq., said his convictions in favour of the Voluntary School Association, and the principles on which it was founded, were strengthening every hour; but he was sorry to find that the stream of feeling was running in the other direction. Amongst other obnoxious features of the Government scheme of education, that of giving rewards to pupil-teachers had had, in some places, a most deleterious effect. These rewards had engrafted upon those schools falsely called "National," a system of inducements—he might say of briberies—which tended to give them undue advantage over the British Schools in the same localities. He knew of one case in which the subscribers to a British School were obliged to yield to the pupil-teacher system, rather than lose their school entirely. The only means which he could suggest of meeting the evil, was to adopt some kind of pupil-teacher system in connexion with the Voluntary School Association—so that they might stand, in that respect, on an equal footing with the Government.

The Rev. J. UNWIN stated that he had had some experience in reference to the pupil-teacher system, and he would caution the society against too hastily adopting it without testing its operation, or very considerably modifying the present method. In some instances he had known the system attended with most pernicious effects, especially in connexion with the Church of England; what, however, would be the precise effect of it in connexion with the Voluntary principle, it would be difficult to say; but he would strongly recommend the society to take the plan into grave consideration before consenting to adopt it.

The CHAIRMAN, in closing the morning session, requested the favour of remarks and suggestions from the friends of Voluntary education who might be present in the evening.

The Conference adjourned at three o'clock till six.

The evening meeting commenced shortly after 6 o'clock, and was presided over by Mr. Alexander. On the platform and in the body of the meeting were Joseph Sturge, Esq., Charles Gilpin, Esq., Rev. W. Brock, Rev. Mr. Bean, Rev. Mr. Clayton, Rev. J. Curwen, Rev. T. H. Clarke, W. Armitage, Esq., of Manchester, and the Rev. J. Waddington, of London; Mr. Ellington, Mr. E. Clarke, Mr. Giles, Mr. Brown, Mr. Richard, Hon. Sec., &c. &c.

The Rev. JOHN CURWEN stated that the question of the disconnexion of this society with the Congregational Board of Education, might be considered as thoroughly settled. That B ard had now become a comparatively rich body; and they all knew that it was the historical tendency of all such bodies to hold fast to property; and if the Congregational Union would not help the Board to unite with this Association at the first, it was not likely they would ever do so now. He should be glad, therefore, if no more were heard in this Conference of regret for the past. A very great work lay before this society, and he would like to see them all unite with one purpose, and be up and doing that work. The vast majority of schools were, as to their committees, of a mixed character, and if they did not receive help from the society, to which they naturally might look for it, they would receive such help from the Congregational Board. The cry was now for some strong central body, such as this Association, he hoped, was becoming. It was to his mind a peculiar happiness of this Association, that it was supported mainly by gentlemen known for their liberal and noble views of politics—by gentlemen who were acceptable to the working classes, before which classes the great battle in connexion with the rival schemes at Manchester would have to be fought. He suggested that what was desirable was, that this society should have a large and steady income for a few years. The agency required was pretty obvious. They had to fight the great battle of principle among the middle and working classes; they had the power, he trusted, of sending among these classes eloquent men who would set such principles before them, and they had an organization for the purpose of providing their lecturers with audiences. The great want, he believed, was not of school-rooms or of school-masters, but the want of education among parents themselves. He believed that though parents were too frequently in want of education, they were wonderfully ready to welcome education for their children.

Mr. JOSEPH STURGE stated that the further the Government system worked, the more he saw the danger of its paralyzing the Voluntary principle. With reference to the disposal of the funds of the Association, he was anxious that the committee should see whether a less part of those funds might not be spent upon the central establishment, thus leaving a larger surplus for the assistance of schools needing their support. He also thought that it was not only important to get good teachers, but also to get those who were conscientious supporters of the Voluntary principle. He trusted this subject would receive the attention of the committee. There was a division among many schools as to whether they should receive Government assistance, and he thought that a little aid from the Association would turn the scale. The battle at present appeared to be in Manchester, and he earnestly hoped the invitation given this morning would be responded to, by a competent deputation going down to interest the public upon the question. He believed that this society need not be in the slightest degree discouraged by its present position, when they considered the smallness of the number of those by whom the British and Foreign School Society was at first promoted, and the position now attained by that society, although it was considered by many to have abandoned the principles upon which it was at first commenced. He conceived, indeed, that the want of seeing the Voluntary principle in the light in which it should have been seen by some of the supporters of that society had led to many of the difficulties which were at present experienced.

The Rev. Mr. BEAN, of Birmingham, wished to know whether the Association were disposed to pay a visit to that town.

Mr. STURGE would certainly very much wish to encourage them to do so. He mentioned that the British School at Birmingham was one of the first established; and it had never touched one sixpence of the Government money.

Mr. RICHARD considered the suggestion of Mr. Sturge as to the disposal of the funds was worthy of the calm consideration of the committee; and it had very often received such attention. They were deeply impressed with the truth that if they trained young people at all they must train them well, and they did not at present see any better means of doing this than by having separate Normal Establishments of their own.

The Rev. W. BROCK inquired, whether seeing that the Congregational Board and the British and Foreign School Society had a first-rate Normal Institution, the Association might not look there for teachers to a large extent, inasmuch as no sectarian test was there required on the admission of pupils. He would throw it out as a suggestion whether there was any need of spending money upon Normal instruction at all.

The CHAIRMAN believed it was the judgment of the committee that they could not, consistently with doing justice to the objects of the Association, discontinue the Normal Schools. They had, at the same time, taken steps to reduce to the smallest possible sum, the expenses connected with these institutions. He could not look with satisfaction upon either of the alternatives proposed by Mr. Brock. Objecting strongly to the receipt of Government money, he could not recommend a party to be trained at the Borough-road School, and he should feel scarcely less objection to sending any person to the Congregational School, on account of its denominational character. He, nevertheless, wished this society had a few such men as the Congregational Board had on its committee—men who would give up a large amount of time and money in supporting the society. They might then enter on a career as successful, and more honourable, than that of any denominational society.

Mr. ELLINGTON considered that if they were to go to a denominational Board for their teachers, they would at once be giving up the principle upon which they had taken their stand. It was utterly impossible, according to their convictions, to entertain the idea of having their teachers trained in an institution from which they differed on principle, and, at the same time, to go forth to the country upon what could be considered a constitutional basis. Very strong efforts had been made to come to some arrangement with the Congregational Board, for the establishment of a joint institution for training, setting aside denominational peculiarities, but it had been found by both parties to be impracticable.

Mr. RICHARD then read a paper, in which, taking as proved the positions asserted by the previous papers—that education should be religious in its character, and voluntary in its agency, he proceeded to support the proposition, that the most effectual way of promoting such education was for those who held these sentiments to combine their resources and energies, independent of denominational distinction.

Mr. CHARLES GILPIN moved a resolution to the effect that, "in the judgment of this Conference, where different denominations of Christians could co-operate in promoting education, without any sacrifice of truth or surrender of principle, it is better to combine in one organization than that each should act in its denominational capacity—as union would give strength and dignity to their movements, comprehend much valuable aid which would otherwise be lost to the cause, and tend to promote kind and brotherly feelings amongst the body so associated, in the accomplishment of a common object." He read a letter from the Rev. Andrew Reed, of Norwich, an active Independent minister, who, though a warm supporter of the Congregational Board, thought that, in addition to that society, a broader and more comprehensive basis was required, on which those might meet who aspired to nationalize education. Mr. Gilpin confessed that, when the rival schemes were first brought under his notice, the character of the men who had adopted them induced him to look very carefully, and, to some extent, favourably upon them. He took a very early opportunity of asking the founder of the National School system, with a member of Parliament who had most eloquently supported it, to meet in his house three gentlemen who took the views of the Voluntary School Association. The argument was sustained for three hours; and he did confess then, what he was ready to confess more publicly now, that where he had had a doubt, that doubt had been removed, and that he was more prepared than ever to adopt the principle of the Voluntary School Association as the only one at once adapted to the wants of the country, and also to the feelings of the religious classes of the community. He found that with gentlemen with whom he was connected in almost every political view, and in many others not merely political, he had had to part company upon this one question of education, which was fast becoming the question of questions. He had sometimes thought, in converse with his friend, Mr. Cobden, that they started from very different grounds. Mr. Cobden, and those who act and think with him, took their own conviction of the ignorance of the community, and their own conviction of the necessity that that ignorance should by some means be removed. Now it seemed to him (Mr. Gilpin) that the system which would more comport with the principles which Mr. Cobden had hitherto advocated, would be the one adopted by this and kindred associations—to convince the people themselves, in the very lowest estate, of the loss which in every way accrued to them from ignorance, to induce them to make a call for education; and beginning so from the bottom, they would rise to a sound system, for the demand would unquestionably create a supply.

The Rev. T. H. CLARKE, from Jamaica, missionary of the London Missionary Society, seconded the resolution. The great question was, What were they to do? Should they go on alone? If they could not go on with the Congregational Board, was it wise or advisable to continue adverting to their differences, or would it not rather be better to provoke one another by love and good works? If it could have been accomplished he should have liked to see all denominations of Christians united in this great work, in which he considered they could have united just as they unite for the distribution of tracts and of the Holy Scriptures; but as this was not the case, let them do all they could to advance a pure Scriptural education. He hoped the time was coming when the Dissenters in the West Indies as well as at home would have nothing to do with the State.

Mr. EBENEZER CLARKE stated that he had come in the hope of receiving information and instruction, which he had much enjoyed, but he came also with the hope, as he belonged to the Congregational body, of seeing whether their views were not so nearly allied as that he should be enabled to join this Association. He readily fell in with the first two positions which had been taken, and he only wanted a very slight change to embrace also the third. He verily believed that the Congregational body, notwithstanding its narrowness, which he admitted had yet done and would do a great deal of good, and they would do well, in the present state of public feeling, to treat each other with the greatest kindness and respect—that if this Association could not go to the Congregational body for schoolmasters, they should so conduct their normal institutions that if that bodyshould be short of teachers, they should be induced to come to them for help. He could only say that he thought the education of the people of so much importance that, whether it was done by one body or by both, that was the great object to be aimed at.

Mr. GILES (who, with the Rev. D. M. Evans, Dr. T. Price, and Edward Miall, Esq., formed a deputation from the Voluntary School Committee at Manchester), said, there was nothing which the Government wished more than to see them go on disunited. Such an organization as this was needed to excite the latent heat which existed throughout the whole country, which would then present such an energetic front to the Government as they would be compelled to bow to. He would ask, what the obstacles were which prevented the Congregational Board uniting with the society? He very much questioned the statement that those are in the minority who object to Government support. He believed if this Association would send down an efficient deputation to Manchester now the public mind was excited on the question, they would be listened to with the deepest interest, and that a large body of individuals would be brought over to the views of this society. He wished, in the name of the committee he represented, to ask if the Association could give any practical reply to this proposition?

Mr. JOHN BROWN said there were now five or six schemes of education before the public, and it was a question in his mind, that as it was clear he could not belong to all, or even to two of them, he must make his election to one, and that one must be the Voluntary School Association. If they could not keep up this Association, were they to go back to the British and Foreign School Society? If they did, it would be a tacit reflection upon the Congregational Board, that they were doing something in which they were not sanctioned by the rest of the Christian community; therefore the Board should be most concerned for the welfare of this institution. If shut out from the assistance he could give to the cause of education, through this Association, he would be thrown back upon his own private means for the promotion of education in his own neighbourhood. He hoped a spirit would be raised in the country which would support this Association, and that some efforts would be made to go into the provinces. He warned the Association how they introduced politics in their affairs. Let them be quite single in their efforts for the education of the poor upon religious principles. It had been said, Go and lecture to the poor, and excite a desire for education in them; but what would be the use of creating this demand, if they could not furnish the supply? The straw must be found, or in all probability the bricks would not be made. In conclusion, he expressed his willingness to contribute £100 to the funds of the Association.

Mr. BEAN stated his concurrence in the belief that if the demand for education were created the means would be forthcoming. He wished to know whether Lord John Russell was likely to bring forward a new educational measure, or whether either of the two plans now before the public were likely to be adopted by Government. His own impression was that this was the society for the nation, or which possessed the principle for the nation.

Mr. RICHARD stated he could give to Mr. Giles's question, why the Congregational Board refused to unite with this Association, no answer, except that they preferred denominational action. There was no difference of any kind in the principles upon which the two societies were based, but he despaired of effecting a union. The whole question had been looked into, and so favourable were the sentiments of the Congregational Board to a junction that nearly the whole passed a resolution in its favour, but their intention was afterwards counteracted by the Congregational Union. He hoped the Conference would take into consideration the proposition of having a meeting at Manchester; indeed, he did not see why they should not have many of them in different parts of the country. He was convinced that there was one particular department of labour peculiarly open to them, and that was the giving a stimulus to the erection of new schools in destitute localities, and the supporting of those already in existence. At present, and for several years past, the Congregational Board had been unable to make any grants for these purposes, its sole work being to prepare young people as teachers. He believed if the committee could succeed in raising a fund of £5,000, they could assist in establishing fifty new schools in the course of three or four years. For this purpose Mr. Brown had already offered to subscribe £100, and Mr. Sturge £100 [applause].

The CHAIRMAN intimated his willingness to continue his subscription of £250 for two years [applause], and requested further subscriptions for the purposes named.

Mr. GILES remarked, that in his paper Mr. Hinton had almost left untouched the Manchester and Salford scheme, which was the one that would, no doubt, be sanctioned by the Government, and carried. The abettors of the National Scheme had very little hope of its being established. He was sorry to differ from Mr. Brown as to the importance of creating a thirst among the people for education. That, he considered, was one very important object for the society. He did not think it was the duty of this or any other society to provide schools for the whole community. If they could lead the poor to see the necessity of

religious education, *they* would learn to appropriate a portion of their earnings to the support of schools for the children. He thought it would be advantageous if some gentleman could be appointed to follow the deputation coming from Manchester this week, and to impress upon Lord John Russell that he would have to encounter severe opposition from the Voluntaries. He also strongly recommended the appointment of a paid lecturer to meet the advocates of the rival schemes, and to lead the people to take a correct view of this question.

The CHAIRMAN did not suppose any person present would be able to say what was the precise intention of Government; but he thought it would be quite proper that the committee should meet to consider the proposition as to memorializing Lord John Russell. No doubt they would adopt such a memorial without any hesitation. It was also quite the disposition of the Conference to send a deputation to Manchester.

Subscriptions of £50, for two years, from Mr. Ellington, and of £5 from Rebecca Sturge, having been announced, and the resolution having been carried,

The CHAIRMAN proceeded to read a paper on the necessity and duty of promoting education in the British colonies, in which he gave some important statistical information in reference to the progress of education in the West Indies, &c., and indicated the necessity of the Association being supplied with the means of extending further assistance to the colonial schools.

The Rev. JOHN CLARKE, a missionary from Jamaica, returned thanks for the effective aid rendered by the Association to the schools in that island. Great difficulty had arisen from Government measures of a compulsory character, but a large majority of missionaries had declined receiving Government aid, though, in consequence of so doing, and of the poverty of the people, they had met with difficulties of another class. He concluded by moving:—

That this Conference holds it a duty incumbent on the friends of education in this country to continue to afford assistance to those Colonies in which it is urgently needful, and particularly to those which have been recently rescued from the degrading and demoralizing, influence of slavery.

The Rev. Mr. HENDERSON, from Jamaica, seconded the resolution.

Mr. DAY begged to express his concurrence in the views of the previous speakers.

Mr. CLARKE also returned thanks for similar assistance, as did also

The Rev. Mr. CLAYTON, who stated that much of the difficulty in sustaining the schools in Jamaica had arisen from the opposition of State-paid schools, which, on the opening of those on the Voluntary principle, were often established in the vicinity, though the district had before been quite neglected.

Mr. SCOBLE said that the remarks of the previous speakers might be taken to represent the state of the colonies generally. What Government had hesitated to do at home, they had dared to do in the colonies. Lord Grey had issued circular letters to the governors of the colonies, in which the scheme is set forth even to its minutest details; and, if any one wished to see what a compulsory scheme of education really was, he (Mr. Scoble) would recommend attention to that document. In it would be found explicit instructions to the governors that the parents should be compelled to send their children to the schools, and to pay for them by a scheme of taxation, enforced by imprisonment, with hard labour. A previous speaker had recommended the separation of all the movements of the association from mere politics; but if their antagonists made it a political question, were they not to touch it? [hear, hear.] They were compelled, therefore, to meet their enemies in the gate. All that the friends of the Voluntary principle asked, was, that their own principles might be respected, and that they should be permitted to do that which they should be able to do if they were let alone—to give a sound, religious, unsectarian education to the great body of the people [applause].

The resolution having been carried, it was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. BROOK, seconded by Mr. GILES, that the whole or a large portion of the papers read to the Conference, should be printed and published so as to ensure them extensive circulation. Mr. Brock also suggested that it would be very desirable ere long to organize a Conference in a stricter sense of the term than the present meetings, in order more fully to go into various matters than could be now done.

Mr. ELLINGTON moved, and Mr. BARRETT seconded a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which having been carried and duly acknowledged, the proceedings terminated.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL has found itself obliged to refer back to the committee the bill for reforming the city franchise, the Recorder having intimated his opinion that some of the clauses were in a shape that would prevent their getting through the House of Commons. Mr. Anderton took the bill in his hand, tore it in two, and exclaiming, "This Court will never reform itself—*there* goes your bill!" threw the fragments on the floor with dramatic violence. But the Recorder said that the delay would have no effect on the ultimate progress of the measure; "no danger" need be apprehended. ——A petition presented by Alderman Wire from some hundreds of inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, to be merged in, instead of merely annexed to, the city of London, created some interest. After favourable discussions, it was referred to the Committee of Freedoms.

STATISTICS OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING AND CASUALTIES.—In the half year ending 30th June. 37,881,703 passengers were conveyed on the railways of the United Kingdom; 105 persons were killed, and 173 hurt, but not fatally. From causes beyond their control, 11 passengers and 34 railway people were killed; 142 passengers and 21 servants wounded. From their own misconduct or want of caution, 8 passengers and 21 servants were killed, and 6 passengers and 10 servants wounded. From trespassing, 24 persons lost their lives, and 5 were hurt. There were 3 suicides. The length of railway open on the 31st of December, 1850, was 6,621 miles, and on the 30th of June, 1851, it was 6,698 miles, being an increase of 77 in the half-year.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD EDUCATION SCHEME.

On Thursday Lord John Russell had an interview at his official residence, with a deputation from Manchester and Salford, consisting of Mr. W. Entwisle, the Rev. Canon Clifton, Mr. Oliver Heywood, Mr. John Peel, Mr. Samuel Fletcher, and the Rev. Mr. Osborn, a Wesleyan Minister, on the subject of the bill intended to be brought under the consideration of Parliament in the ensuing session, for carrying into effect the system of education known as the Manchester and Salford scheme.

Mr. Entwisle explained to the Premier the principles and details of the scheme—with which our readers are acquainted—and said he held in his hand a petition to Parliament in favour of the bill, signed by a great number of the rate-payers, with their respective assessments annexed. The aggregate number of signatures was 33,833, and the total assessments in both boroughs 83,248. The qualifications of various kinds, including the female ratepayers, amounted altogether to 16,000, leaving the total number of persons actually assessed and capable of signing, 67,233. They had, therefore, at the present moment, an absolute majority of signatures of the whole number of rate-payers within the two boroughs, including those in the adjacent townships of Broughton and Pendleton, who were intended to be brought within the operation of the bill.

Lord John Russell asked if the municipal were the same as the Parliamentary boundaries in Manchester and Salford?—the Rev. Canon Clifton replied, the Parliamentary boundaries included Broughton and Pendleton, but the municipal did not.

Mr. Entwisle resumed, the number of refusals with which their canvassers for signatures had met was 9,615, leaving uncanvassed at the present time, 23,735. In the two boroughs they had school accommodation already existing for about 66,000 scholars, and the total number of children within the two municipal boundaries was estimated at about 62,000, between the school ages of 4 and 14. He might further state that a meeting convened in the Free-trade Hall, and attended by 5,000 persons, unanimously affirmed the principles of the bill he would now lay before his lordship, hoping to obtain for it such a measure of countenance and support as his lordship should feel it his duty to award.

Mr. Fletcher, the vice-chairman of the association, said, as a Dissenter he hailed with great satisfaction the bill now laid before his lordship, and considered it a great concession to the principle of Christian union, so desirable at the present time. He had lived in the district of Manchester for forty years, and he could bear testimony to the friendly feeling which now prevailed among the clergy and ministers of all denominations in that city, and which was in strong contrast to that which obtained when he first became acquainted with it. The hon. gentleman proceeded at some length to describe the exertions which had been made by the congregation to which he belonged to educate the poor children in their neighbourhood, and concluded by expressing his conviction that the bill dealt perfect fairness to all denominations.

Lord J. Russell: The bill, supposing there is a deficiency in the number of schools in a particular district, contemplates that the rate shall be applied to open new schools, which would be free schools without any payment?

Mr. Fletcher: Yes, supposing that any religious denomination undertake to build the schools; not otherwise. So that this bill does not interfere with voluntary effort; it merely supplements it.

The Rev. Canon Clifton said, the feeling of every member of the Church of England in the committee was unanimously in favour of the bill. He might add that a meeting, convened by public advertisement, in Broughton, passed a resolution approving of the bill by a majority of about five to three.

Lord John Russell: With regard to the principle of having a rate for the purpose of education, I think that such a rate will be a very useful and advantageous thing, provided you get over the difficulty that all payers of the rate, who are the inhabitants generally, are admitted to the benefits which are to be derived from the payment of that rate, and that no persons are excluded by their religious convictions from having some benefit or advantage, if they choose to take it, from the rate which they pay. The second question—whether you will successfully get over this difficulty?—depends first on the provisions of your bill, and next on the opinions and feelings which prevail in Manchester; and therefore I do not feel myself quite competent to give any decisive opinion on it, but I should like to ask a question or two on the subject. Now, with regard to the Minutes of Council, it is very clear that they make provisions for persons of all religious denominations, and, therefore, so long as you are supporting schools that are so recognised, I think your course will be easy. With regard to new schools, by providing that no distinctive creed or catechism shall be taught, you remove any difficulty, I conceive, that Protestant Dissenters would have in supporting such a system. But then comes the Roman Catholic Dissenters, who object, not only to any creed or catechism, but to the reading of lessons from the authorised version of the Scriptures. I want to know what answer you have to give to that?

Mr. Entwisle said their proposition amounted to this, that the schools already admissible under the Minutes of Council should come under the rate. They were quite aware that in those schools to be built, in case of deficiency, out of the rates, by the terms which they had necessarily laid down, the Roman Catholics would hold themselves excluded by the circumstance of lessons being read from the authorised version of the Scriptures. That had already been made a ground of objection; but the Roman Catholics had refused to allow their own Douay version of the Scriptures to be read in the schools, when the offer was made to them in addition to the authorised version. The only way, therefore, in which the promoters could hope to meet the views of the Roman Catholics would be to have no provision for religious teaching at all.

The Rev. Canon Clifton: And that would even exclude them, for they would not consent to instruction without religion.

Mr. Entwisle said he ought to mention the case of the Jewish schools. He believed he should be borne out by the gentlemen present in saying, that there would be no wish to exclude the Jews, who would be rated under this bill, from participating in the benefits of the rate; but they were not prepared to make any specific provision in the bill to apply to their case, believing that that point would be decided for them in the Legislature.

After some further conversation, Lord John Russell said: I am obliged to you for the explanation you have given me. I don't know whether there is any specific question you wish to ask me, but I will undertake to consider the bill, and after that to communicate with you.

The deputation then withdrew.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

MR. SALOMONS AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This case, which has attracted so much attention, came on at last on Monday, in the Court of Exchequer; but the expectations of the spectators who thronged the court were doomed to disappointment, if they looked forward to any great display of professional powers, or the production of any distinguished personages in the witness-box; for the whole affair was over in a few minutes. Mr. Serjeant Channell and Mr. Macnamara appeared for the nominal plaintiff—Mr. Miller, clerk to a solicitor in Lincoln's-in-fields; Sir F. Kelly and three other counsel for the defendant.

The declaration contained three counts. The first charged that the defendant, having been elected and returned to serve as a burgess in the Parliament of this kingdom for the borough of Greenwich, whereby he became and was a member of the House of Commons, did, on the 1st of July, 1851, not regarding the statute of the 6th George II., chap. 53, entitled, "An Act for altering the Oath of Abjuration &c.," presume to, and did vote in the said House of Commons as a member of the said House, not having taken and subscribed the oath of abjuration, contrary to the form of the statute, whereby and by force of the said statute the defendant forfeited for his said offence the sum of £500, and an action hath accrued to the plaintiff to demand and have of and from the defendant the said sum of £500. The second and third counts were similar to the above, the plaintiff claiming by his action £1,500 in respect of three several votes of the defendant.

The defendant pleaded that he did not owe the said alleged debt in manner and form as in the said declaration in that behalf alleged, and of that he put himself upon the country.

Mr. Serjeant Channell stated the facts with which every one is familiar. Mr. Baron Martin suggested that as the question must ultimately be decided by the judges, the parties take a nominal verdict, which was agreed to. The case will be argued next term.

THE IRISH GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.—The trial of the case of "Birch v. Somerville," in which a great display of forensic talent, and some curious revelations, were expected, came off on Friday and Saturday in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin. Mr. Birch was the editor and proprietor of the *World* newspaper, and alleged that he had been retained by the Government in the troublesome years 1848-9, to support them in the public press. For those purposes he acknowledged to have received about £3,000, but claimed £7,000. Lord Clarendon and his Secretary, and Mr. Birch himself, were examined. Lord Clarendon readily admitted having accepted the defendant's repeated offer of his services in support of "law and order," and that, believing the circulation of his paper had been injured thereby, had paid him divers large sums from his own pocket. The jury seemed to think that Mr. Birch had egregiously over-estimated the value of his advocacy; for they found a verdict for the defendant, with sixpence costs.

THE MAN OF MANY CALLINGS.—William James Millson, *alias* Chadwick and Co., *alias* Williams, *alias* Baillie and Co., *alias* Dr. Harris, and otherwise describing himself as the Seneschal of Lincoln and the rejected candidate of the borough of St. Alban's, was brought up before Alderman Finnis, on Monday, for further examination on various charges of obtaining money under false pretences; and James Bellaers, a surgeon's assistant, appeared in discharge of his bail to answer similar charges. The prisoner Millson was again remanded, with permission to put in bail in two sureties of £50 each, and his own recognisances of £100, with twenty-four hours' notice of bail. There being nothing further to criminate Bellaers, and no prosecutor in a case of false certificate, he was discharged.

At the recent fair in New York, an improvement was introduced in dolls; they are now made to cry—and the "crying babes," as they are called, are in great demand among the juveniles.

THE HALF CENTURY:
ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."— *Dr. Arnold.*

PERIOD THE THIRD—1830 to 1850.

CHAPTER V. (CONTINUED.)

Conspiracies against Louis Philippe—Spain, Portugal, and England—the Zollverein—Young Germany—Austria and Russia.

Let us extend our survey to the Continental nations.—Louis Philippe was now in the seventh year of his reign. In the words of M. Thiers, he had resolved to rule as well as reign. He regarded his Ministers only as clerks; and as the majority in both Chambers were his creatures, the Parliament became little better than a court for the registering of his decrees. But by thus constituting himself a personal ruler, he divested himself of the protection cast around the constitutional monarch by the fiction 'that the king can do no wrong.' When, in 1834, he insisted, even to the breaking-up of successive Cabinets, in bringing hundreds of his subjects to trial for republican conspiracies, he made himself the personal enemy of such indomitable spirits as Lagrange, Barbes, and Blanqui, and incurred the hate of the revengeful or the despairing. At the fourth anniversary of the Revolution [July 28th, 1835], he escaped assassination only by a hair's-breadth. A Corsican named Fieschi, who had been successively a soldier, a criminal, and a police spy, in league with two other miscreants, constructed an apparatus fitly designated the "infernal machine." This he fired from a window as the King, surrounded by his sons and his suite, rode by, on the Boulevard du Temple. Marshal Mortier, General de Verigny, and, in all, fourteen persons, were killed, and twice that number wounded. Within two years afterwards, three other designs on the King's life were discovered. On the last day of October, 1836, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of the Emperor, made his appearance in the streets of Strasburg, dressed like the effigies of his uncle, and calling on the people to accept him for their chief. The bold adventure experienced an ignominiously speedy termination. The gates of the inn-yard were closed upon the party, and they surrendered; but the affair awakened feelings which the King wisely forbore to excite—the Prince had merely a passage given him to America, and his followers were acquitted, in the face of facts, of the charges on which they were tried. Notwithstanding his own immense possessions, the embarrassed state of the national finances, and widely prevalent distress, Louis Philippe asked for and obtained "dotations" for two of his sons, and for his daughter, the Queen of the Belgians. Nor was there aught in his foreign policy to gratify the French people. His boasted *entente cordiale* was known to be a cloak for meanly ambitious designs; and in Algeria he waged a war in which French vanity suffered severely from the arms of Abd-el-Kader's Arabs.—Spain had settled down, after six years of civil war, incessant insurrections, and as frequent changes of ministry, into comparative quiet. Our Government had formed with France, Portugal, and the Queen, what was called the Quadruple Treaty—a treaty offensive and defensive against Don Carlos. The Foreign Enlistment Act was suspended, that an army might be raised in England for the Queen's cause; a considerable force was got together under the title of the Spanish Auxiliary Legion, and was led by Colonel (now General Sir De Lacy) Evans, to the scene of conflict; while a naval squadron co-operated off the coast. The character of the war may be judged of from one incident:—General Nogueras, one of the Queen's commanders, ordered the Governor of Tortosa to seize the aged mother of Cabrera, a Carlist chief, and put her to death, in retaliation for her son's cruelties. The Governor refused to execute the inhuman mandate; but Mina, the Captain-General, enforced it, and the poor infirm, old woman was actually shot in a public place! Cabrera swore to appease the mane of his mother with the lives of thirty gentlewomen of the opposite party, began by shooting the wives of four Christina officers, and ordered the soldiers to kill every prisoner they made. Our countrymen partook largely in the character of the general scene. The Legion was not very successful in its manœuvres, was ill-supported in fight, worse paid, and therefore mutinous. It was at length by the adoption of something like the constitution of 1812, and an extensive confiscation of church property, that the Pretender was put down, and a more stable government established by Espartero.—The girlish Queen of Portugal had taken to herself a second husband; and quarrelled with her ministers, first about helping the Queen of Spain, which she was opposed to, and next about the appointment of her husband to the command of the army, which she insisted on. A military insurrection compelled her to re-instate the Ministers; but they were in turn (September, 1836) the objects of popular fury, from which Saldanha and his colleagues were rescued by an English squadron. For all the trouble and disgrace we incurred for the sake of our "ancient ally," we were repaid with insults, and a commercial treaty, important to our interests; expiring soon after this, the dominant party in Portugal refused to renew it.—The King of Denmark had astonished his subjects by the gift of a constitution.—The King of Prussia had now completed a cherished and worthy object of his life—the combination of all the German states into a Zollverein, or commercial union, in place of a separate tariff and custom-house system for each little kingdom or duchy. Francis, Emperor of Austria, died in March, 1836. His successor, Ferdinand, had a meeting with the King of Prussia and Emperor of Russia, at Warsaw; and the three seem there to have formed a league of aggression on whatever remained of freedom in Central Europe, and especially of defence against "Young Germany." Writers and orators of that school were silenced, and when they fled into Switzerland, the cantons were summoned to give them up. The Zollenthal Protestants had long enjoyed toleration in the peaceful exercise of their religion under Austrian rule; but they were to do so no longer: five hundred of their people were rooted out and settled in Silesia. The independence of Cracow was a principal article of the Treaty of Vienna: it was now arbitrarily suppressed by the Emperor, with the connivance of the other powers. The Poles were threatened by the Czar in person, at Warsaw, with utter extermination, if they were again refractory. The treaty with Turkey gave Russia claim to Circassia, the attempted enforcement of which was the origin of the war maintained to this day by the unconquerable mountaineers; and, incidentally, the occasion of the "Russophobia" which now first displayed itself, and which time has deepened into a very reasonable dread of Russian policy.

CHAPTER IV.

How Ministers dealt with Canada—and with Jamaica—the Bedchamber difficulty—Ireland—Thom of Canterbury—Education—the Chartist agitation; arrests; the National Petition; Birmingham and other riots; trials for sedition; the Newport insurrection—the Queen's marriage—the Corn-laws.

THE Canadian insurrection was over almost before the news of its commencement had reached England. The principal "action" consisted of an unsuccessful attack upon Toronto. A body of insurgents retired to Navy Island, where they were joined by a number of American sympathizers Sir G. Head, the Governor of Upper Canada, did not feel himself strong enough to dislodge them; but having learned that a steamer called the "Caroline" was waiting an opportunity to reinforce them, ventured to seize it, though in the United States territory, and stoutly defended; had it emptied, fired, and sent over the falls of Niagara. With the taking of Navy Island, the insurrection terminated.—One of the first things said about it in Parliament was by the Duke of Wellington, and has now become an aphorism: "A great country like England can never have a little war." Lord Brougham came out as the unreserved adversary of his former colleagues. He directed his terrible powers of invective against the policy which had pushed provocation to exasperating lengths, and yet taken no precaution against resentment. "Tyranny and oppression have here appeared stripped of their instinctive apprehension and habitual circumspection. Compared with the conduct which we are now called upon to contemplate, the most vacillating and imbecile, the most inconsistent and impotent rulers, command respect—King John, and Richard Cromwell himself, become wise, politic, and vigorous princes." Lord John Russell met the Commons, immediately on their re-assembling, with a bill for suspending the constitution of Lower Canada till November, 1840, and sending out a Governor-General with extraordinary powers—an appointment which he intimated, at once, Lord Durham was just the man to fill. Opposition to the measure came from the Radicals alone—and only from the sternest of them; the hostility of the great majority being disarmed by the selection made of a Lord High Commissioner. Mr. Hume had been the correspondent of M'Kenzie, the Canadian leader, and now claimed for Mr. Roebuck—the authorized representative of the Assembly of Lower Canada, but, unfortunately, no longer in the House—a hearing at the bar. The bill was carried by immense majorities and with great haste; though of such vague severity, as to call forth censure from the Duke of Wellington. The Earl of Durham accepted his onerous office with reluctance, and with a touching appeal for co-operation from his colleagues, and forbearance from his opponents. Among the gentlemen that accompanied him was the excellent Charles Butler—his secretary, counsellor, and friend. He landed at Quebec on the 29th of May, and was received in a manner that seemed to him indicative of "more than a friendly feeling." He showed at once that he viewed his mission as one of conciliation. His first announcement was that of an amnesty for all but some twenty-five persons; and a notification of measures in preparation. Of the persons excepted from the amnesty, eight had consented to acknowledge themselves guilty of high treason and submit to the Governor's will, which was, that they be transported to Bermuda during the Queen's pleasure; Papineau, and fifteen others, who had absconded; and the remainder, persons implicated in a murder. The eight were deported to the Bermudas; but the Governor of those islands doubted whether he had legal authority to receive them, and only detained them on parole. Lord Durham's enemies at home eagerly seized upon the technicality. Lord Brougham showed that the act under which the Lord High Commissioner was appointed, gave him no authority to punish men who had not been tried. Ministers but feebly urged that Lord Durham had acted in the spirit of his instructions, and had been eminently successful. He found neither the "co-operation" nor the "forbearance" he had bespoken. His ordinance was annulled—the detenus were set at liberty to return to Canada, without giving even security for their good behaviour. The intelligence struck the high-spirited statesman to the soul. He conceived that self-respect and public usefulness required him to throw up his post, even in the midst of his work. He had re-established friendly relations with the Cabinet of Washington—had conciliated the French, without offending any but the high Tory British, Canadians—had issued, or was about to issue, ordinances relative to municipal and judicial institutions, general education, and the tenure of land—and now all that he had done was perilled, and all that he proposed prevented. He bade the Canadians farewell in a proclamation that brought them tearful to the edge of the shore, when he embarked for England, in the middle of November, himself so ill that he could scarcely be expected to survive the voyage. He arrived here, however, in safety, but to experience indignity from his old colleagues. The Queen's speech at meeting Parliament [February, 1839], ignored his services; and Ministers withheld from Parliament the report he had presented to them. It was therefore given to the country through other channels, and was considered by his friends an ample vindication. Mr. Poulett Thompson—one of the many men of the people whom the aristocratic Whigs had spoiled in their service—was created Lord Sydenham, and sent out to Canada. He found dissensions revived, and outrages recommencing. He persevered, however, in his predecessor's policy, and had the satisfaction of accomplishing a federal union of the two provinces.—Lord Durham died in July, 1840; and Lord Sydenham in September of the next year.

W.W.

GENTLEMEN IN THE GUARDS.

A month or six weeks since, a certain Ignatius Francis Coyle was tried at the Old Bailey, for forging an acceptance for £1,150, with intent to defraud Lord Clifden. It was intimated at the time that this nobleman was not the real prosecutor; but that the prisoner had been mixed up with some betting transactions, the principals in which were anxious to get him out of the way. In the case of "Regina *v.* Alleyne and others," tried last week in the Court of Queen's Bench, the whole affair was exposed. It then appeared in evidence, that Captain Alleyne, who is at present about twenty-six years of age, had returned from Canada in the year 1846, and from that time until quite recently had been mixed up with horse-racing in one shape or another. In the course of the year 1848, he became acquainted with the prisoner Coyle, then a bill discounter, and the keeper of a betting establishment in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square. When the Derby race came off in 1850, Captain Alleyne paid a considerable sum of money on the prisoner's account, for bets that he had made upon his behalf and with his sanction. In the month of January, 1850, Coyle owed Alleyne a sum not less than £1,700, and in part payment of that debt paid into his hands a promissory note, signed by Lord Clifden, for the sum of £1,150. The note turned out to be a mere forgery on the part of Coyle, who subsequently admitted the fact in the presence of Captain Alexander Alleyne, and of his brother, Captain Holder Alleyne. He said that he was perfectly ruined; begged to be forgiven; promised to work for Captain Alleyne all his life if he would pardon him; and threatened to throw himself from the Monument unless the transaction were overlooked. The rest of the story is thus told by a contemporary in a leading article:—

Hitherto we have looked upon Captain Alexander M'Geachy Alleyne as a silly young man of fortune, who had fallen into the hands of a crew of sharpers, and been defrauded of his money. We must now regard the gallant captain and his brother, Captain Holder Alleyne, from a very different point of view. Already in the course of the trial at the Old Bailey, a series of very untoward facts had come to light with respect to the brothers Alleyne. At the very time they stepped into the witness-box at the Central Criminal Court, it appeared that an indictment in the Queen's Bench was hanging over their heads for defrauding a certain Mr. Kennedy of a large sum of money. Nor was the fraud destitute of its own peculiar features of interest. We all know that our Yankee cousins have been fortunate during the last twelve months in their race against the world. They have managed to get passengers through the Panama Isthmus—they have outploughed us, outsailed us, and picked our very best locks. In addition to all this, they have out-trotted us upon our own turnpike roads. The celebrated Yankee mare, Fanny Jenks, has been among us in disguise, "trotting our heads off," in the language of the stable-yard. We had supposed throughout that an English mare, Pigeon by name, had accomplished these marvels; but lo! it turns out that Pigeon is Fanny Jenks. The celebrated Yankee mare had, by some means or other, come into the possession of Captain Holder Alleyne, who straightway proceeded to disguise her, and changed her name. Here we arrive at the Queen's Bench trial of the present week, and here we shall find Coyle convicting the Alleynes of fraud, as the Alleynes had recently convicted Coyle of forgery. With the two brothers there was included in the indictment a young man upon town named D'Arcy, whom, by the result of the investigation, we must accept as a participator in the fraud and the booty of the two brothers. Holder Alleyne, the owner of Fanny Jenks, *alias* Pigeon, was the principal, and the two others were charged with having conspired and co-operated with him to defraud Mr. Kennedy. This young gentleman had been a brother officer of the two Alleynes and of D'Arcy in Canada. He was stationed with his regiment at Hull in the year 1846, the two Alleynes, as we believe, having previously left the regiment. Be this, however, as it may, Holder Alleyne presented himself at the quarters of the regiment, and busied himself in getting up a race between Pigeon and Castanet, a mare of young Kennedy's, for £300. Upon this occasion Holder Alleyne said that Pigeon was an English mare, that she had never run in public, but he thought her pretty good. This match never came off, but immediately another bet, or rather series of bets, was proposed by Holder Alleyne, and accepted by Mr. Kennedy. Not to trouble our readers with the details of the arrangement, it did in effect amount to this, that the sum of £7,300 was involved in the decision of the question whether or not Pigeon could trot fifteen miles within the hour. Shortly afterwards Pigeon fell lame. We accept this fact as proved, although of course there was a discrepancy of statement upon this, the most material point in the whole trial. The defendants, however, were not able to obtain the acquiescence of the judge or jury in their view of the case.

It appears, then, that the mare fell dead lame, and that Captain Holder Alleyne entirely concealed the fact from Mr. Kennedy. When this foolish young gentleman, by the assiduous efforts of M'Geachy Alleyne and D'Arcy, had been cleverly brought to the point of asking for a compromise of his bet, Holder Alleyne still concealed from him the essential point of the mare's lameness. Thus he screwed out of him the total amount of the stake, on the condition that Kennedy should become half owner of the lame mare. It was proved in evidence that M'Geachy Alleyne and D'Arcy had received sums of money from Holder Alleyne just after the perpetration of the fraud. For this reason, and the reasons stated above, the jury connected them with the guilt of the principal in the fraud.

Lord Campbell pronounced judgment immediately on the conclusion of the trial. On the first count in the indictment the defendants were liable to be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years; and he knew not whether he should not be shrinking from his duty if he did not pass that sentence upon them. A more aggravated case of fraud he had never heard, and the fact of the defendants moving in a superior station of life, in which they might have been expected to have acted as men of honour, only aggravated the crime of which they had been guilty. A most deplorable state of depravity, profligacy, dishonesty, and crime, had been disclosed. One of the defendants had been recommended to mercy by the prosecutor; and he had listened with pleasure to that recommendation. It was most painful to see how Alexander M'Geachy Alleyne had been gradually dragged into the depths of infamy; and he must also say he was sorry to see that a clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. Joseph Lowe Alleyne, should have lent himself to such infamous transactions. The sentence of the court was, that James Holder Alleyne be imprisoned in the House of Correction for the county of Middlesex for two years; that D'Arcy be imprisoned in the same place for one year; and Alexander M'Geachy Alleyne be also imprisoned in the same place for six calendar months, and kept to hard labour.

The defendants were out on bail, and it was stated had left England. They had been working for some time previous at a barrel manufactory in Bermondsey. It is stated that the Messrs. Alleyne and D'Arcy left England on Monday last.

LITERATURE.

Letters written during a Tour in Holland and North Germany, in July and August, 1851. By JOHN HOWARD HINTON, M.A. London: Houlston and Stoneman, Paternoster-row.

IT appears from the preface to this volume, that at the Annual Session of the Baptist Union, it was resolved to send a deputation to the Triennial Conference of Baptist Churches existing in Germany and Denmark, to be held at Hamburg; and Dr. Steane and Mr. Hinton were appointed the representatives of the English brethren. They determined to enlarge their excursion, for the sake of health and recreation, and added a brother minister and four ladies to their party. The letters forming this volume were written on the journey, and sent home by the author to his family; and have since been revised and extended for the purpose of publication. They form a personal narrative, rather than a descriptive tour; and are interesting chiefly, as Mr. Hinton himself states, from "their exhibition of the traveller," and not from the novelty or importance of the facts recorded. Such minute information respecting the celebrated places and things to be seen in Holland and Germany, is already within our reach, and so many descriptions of them may be found in volumes of various excellence, that it was scarcely possible to extend our actual knowledge by the particulars of a hasty tour like this; and the attempt to do so has not entered into the author's plan.

It is needless to say that these letters are intelligent and agreeably written—everybody expects that from Mr. Hinton. That they are generally interesting and amusing will be cheerfully allowed by every reader who turns over their pages; but their best portions, on the whole, are their notices of the state of religion and ecclesiastical communities, so far as the opportunity of observation, and gaining information from trustworthy persons, was enjoyed by the writer. Our readers will thank us for a few extracts in which such particulars are to be found; and from them will gather the general character and worth of the volume. As the Hamburg Conference of Baptist Churches was the main object of Mr. Hinton's tour, we quote the following narrative of a part of its proceedings:—

"Before entering on any details of the proceedings of the Conference, I shall premise a brief statement of the origin and progress of the Baptist churches represented in it. The first of them was formed in the city of Hamburg in the year 1834; and from this point they have spread into Denmark, Prussia, and Germany, both north and south, till they now number nearly forty churches and four thousand members, four-fifths of whom are converts from Romanism. By their numerous preaching stations they extend from Memel and Breslau to the Rhine, and from Zurich to Wismar and Copenhagen. The churches are united into three associations—one for north-western Germany, one for middle and south Germany, and one for Prussia; and these three associations, which meet annually, have at Hamburg a triennial meeting in common, which is called a Conference. This was the meeting now about to be held.

"The Conference commenced its sittings at seven o'clock this morning, and punctually Dr. Steane and myself were there—that is, at Bomken-strasse, No. 20, where the chapel is situated. The friends at the gateway (for the chapel is up a gateway) greeted us with a hearty 'Good morning, dear brother;' and in the vestry we were cordially welcomed by several of the pastors, but not saluted—an idea having become prevalent that the practice is not acceptable to Englishmen, and a sentiment of blended delicacy and kindness effectually checking it. . . . .

"On our entrance we found in the chapel about a hundred and fifty persons. A space near the pulpit was separated from the rest by the simple process of drawing out two of the benches till they met in the centre of the aisle, and here sat the pastors of the churches, and other members of the Conference; below were general auditors of both sexes—not mingled, however—and in the gallery, the choir. The chapel was in several parts adorned with wreaths and bouquets, with festoons of foliage, and vases of flowers.

"The services were commenced with devotional exercises, which continued about an hour and a half. The only feature in these worthy of particular notice, was the performance of an anthem composed expressly for the occasion by one of their own body, whom the people fondly call their Jeduthun, Mr. Brown. He has certainly music in his face. The words were taken from Psalm cxviii. 24, to the end: 'This is the day the Lord hath made,' &c. This piece of music seemed to me to be both well composed and well sung; but as I neither am, nor pretend to be, a judge in such matters, I content myself with this general expression of opinion.

"At about half-past eight, Mr Oncken, who for the moment had taken the chair (or rather the pulpit), read a report of proceedings adopted by a kind of Missionary Committee, which had been appointed at the last Conference, held in January, 1848, giving an account of ministerial labours and Sunday Schools, with the most recent statistics of the churches. [Some formal business was then transacted, and the Conference adjourned.] During the interval of adjournment we employed ourselves variously; Dr. Steane, I believe, in conversing with Mr. Nilsson, the banished pastor of the church at Gottenburg, in Sweden, and myself in walking in the garden, and catching fragments of conversation, first with one and then with another. In the course of this perambulation I encountered Mr. Oncken and a brother newly arrived from a considerable distance in the act of salutation; and when the brother turned to shake hands with me, I saw that he was half inclined to salute me also, but that he hesitated. This was too much even for me. I immediately approximated my face to his, and both gave to him and received from him the kiss of charity. I felt much pleasure in this occurrence; for, indeed, to have been in Hamburg, where kisses expressive of Christian love are so abundant, and not to have received *one*, would have been somewhat of a mortification. I think, however, that one is enough."

Throughout the whole of his tour, the impression seems gradually to have deepened in Mr. Hinton's mind, that the cause of Evangelical Protestantism on the continent is in a very discouraging state; suffering, on the one hand, from the inroads of Rationalism, and on the other, from the powerful attractions and well-schemed efforts of Popery. When at Dresden, the author saw enough to satisfy him that in Saxony, "the cradle of the Reformation," "Protestantism is lifeless and decaying, while Romanism is vigorous and progressive." When he was in Wittemburg, he attended public worship in the Schloss Kirche—the church to the door of which Luther nailed the ninety-five propositions, and in which are the graves of both Luther and Melancthon. The following letter gives a very mournful picture of Lutheranism as it is now:—

"*Sunday noon.*

"Oh! most melancholy! In the Schloss Kirche, adapted with its two galleries to accommodate at least 500 persons, I have counted *fifty-three*. Here was an altar, and on the altar a crucifix, and two dingy tallow candles—they wanted snuffing dreadfully—burning one on each side of it. With his back to the altar, the officiating minister, in a gown and bands much resembling the pulpit dress of English clergymen, read the prayers and lessons, being responded to by the organ, and by a set of as ill-behaved boys as ever I saw in a church, or, I was going to say, out of one. The pulpit, in a manner to me not only curious but unique, projected from above the altar, in the very centre of the space generally occupied by the altar-piece, whether of sculpture or painting, and was entered from behind. The minister having announced his text, the people stood up while he read it, out of reverence, as I conjectured, for the word of God. Ah! would it were truly revered! At the conclusion of the discourse, which lasted more than half-an-hour, and was followed by a psalm, standing at the altar, with the face first towards it, and then towards the people, the minister intoned two or three prayers. The Amen to these had no sooner been uttered than the boys scampered noisily from the organ loft, like rats running away from a terrier.

"And this in Wittemburg, the town in which Martin Luther attacked the Papacy, and convulsed the civilized world! It was not on such congregations as these that his words fell, nor could it have been such discourses as these that he poured forth to listening crowds. How utterly has the living impulse which he generated, and which, for a time, diffused itself so widely, departed! Verily, mere formal Protestantism is dead, and hideous in death. The candles which are still kindled on its altars may be compared to lights glimmering in its sepulchre. Give me, give me the gospel, Christ and him crucified, for whom I count all things but loss; but if you will not—if, on the contrary, you will give the candles, and choristers, and crucifixes, then, at least, do the thing in style. Set before me, not an ugly brown crucifix, but a carved and gilt one; light, not two candles, but a dozen; let me see the singing boys, not in their blue jackets, but in white and scarlet surplices; and let the organ pour out to me, not the dulness of Protestant psalmody, but the inspiring compositions of Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn. As for Lutheranism as it is, Germany seems to groan to be rid of it; or rather, the population of Germany have already turned from it with disgust, to an unbridled frivolity. If Popery be one modification of paganism in the cloak of Christianity, surely Protestantism like this is another. There is no spiritual life in either, they are but images more or less richly painted; or rather, they are mummies, adorned externally by a smiling mockery of life, but filled within with repulsive rottenness and dust."

Mr. Hinton feels that these remarks are severe, and admits, subsequently, that the empty parish churches in England, and the formality of "service" at King's College Chapel, Cambridge, are equally adapted to produce the painful depression which he suffered from attendance at the Schloss Kirche; but we are accustomed to the one, and so lose the feeling of surprise.

We presume that Mr. Hinton has told his readers all he ascertained respecting continental Protestantism; it is, however, too little to be alto-

gether satisfying, and we can but wish that so competent an observer had been able to tell us more. Although our quotations and remarks have had reference to this subject chiefly, it must not be forgotten that the cities visited by the author, the sights seen, and the great men encountered, all have their place in these familiar letters.

The Works of John Robinson, Pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers. With a Memoir and Annotations. By ROBERT ASHTON, Secretary of the Congregational Board, London. 3 vols. London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

MOST of our readers will be aware that these volumes are issued under the auspices of the Congregational Union of England and Wales; the responsibility of the publication having been undertaken by Dr. Campbell; and the duties of editor and biographer having been discharged by the Rev. Robert Ashton, who, not only in this, but also in other labours connected with a revived interest in Puritan literature, has well deserved the gratitude of the Nonconformist community.

The name of John Robinson has been ever sacred to the Congregational churches of England and America — or rather, to the few in those churches who, amidst prevailing ignorance of their ecclesiastical history, have been conversant with the noble antecedents of which it may be permitted them to boast. But it is a name on which otherwise great obscurity has rested—omitted from cyclopœdia, unknown to general readers, and uncommemorated even by the churches. And although the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers have this name inwound with their history, and many others have treasured it as the name of a forefather—connecting with it the figure of one of God's great ones, raised up to take part in the great fight of principles which marked the early part of the seventeenth century —yet very slight was the knowledge possessed by any of the character and life which had ennobled that common name, and very few were those who had access to the weighty thoughts and earnest words in which John Robinson propounded and defended the fundamental principles of their church constitution and development.

Something was owing to the memory of this great man; and it is a service to be recognised with praise and thanks, that his works are now brought within reach of his numerous ecclesiastical descendants in this country and the "second England" beyond the seas. It appears from Mr. Ashton's preface to these volumes, that "the effort has been made, for the first time, to collect all the genuine productions of his pen, whether treatise, tract, or letter, scattered through the private libraries of antiquarians and the public libraries of the country, and to embody them in a complete edition of his works!" It is a happy thing that this research has been so successful as to leave but one tract still in the darkness; and even of that the substance is to be found in a larger work contained in this collection.

Of the quality of these works it is impossible here to give a complete and satisfactory idea. In character they are various, — partly moral and didactic, partly doctrinal, partly controversial. In the "Essays" we have the well-ordered and pithily expressed results of a deep and spiritual knowledge of the Scriptures, of a very wide and learned reading, and of the observation—acute and discriminating in no ordinary degree — of what the author calls "the great volume of men's manners." Many a volume of modern essays, that has been deemed commendable and admirable, is feeble and commonplace enough beside the strength and originality of these fine compositions. We agree with the opinion of a contemporary critic, that they are "equalled only in the 'Essays' of Bacon." In the doctrinal portions of these works there is much clear exposition, a firm grasp of principles, and an ever-welling piety. At the same time there are some objectionable views of both the doctrine and polity of the Church of Christ: but Robinson himself would freely have admitted that they were insufficient — that none of our opinions should be regarded as final; for he recognised a progression in theology, and an ever-new breaking-forth of the light of Truth. In controversy, these works show him to have been full of strength, gifted with true discernment, unsparing in contest for the truth; but withal, of a catholic spirit, generous and simple-minded. From these pages might be culled wise and beautiful sayings, such as fix themselves lastingly in the mind, and become a cherished treasure to the memory of the devout. And more than this, free, bold utterances are here, of a man who "believes, and *therefore* speaks," which may quicken and nerve every seeker and speaker of the truth.

Mr. Ashton's Memoir is excellently written. It contains all the ascertained facts of Robinson's history; not only those collected by previous biographers, but others, original—which his personal researches have enabled him to add to the particulars before known. It is, after all, too little that we know of such a man; but that little is here very agreeably and effectively told. It is apparent from all the facts of his life, as well as from the numerous contemporary testimonies which are happily preserved, that Robinson was a man of great force and clearness of mind, of large and noble heart, of the most spiritual and exquisite piety. Our perusal of a large part of his writings has made us feel that in *them* he is to be studied best—that in them "the pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers," with his manly power, his exalted goodness, and his wonderful influence, still lives and speaks.

We cannot but think this a most useful and important republication,—it has interest and value both inherently and historically—an interest to us so great, a value so highly estimated, that the place of these volumes in the Library is not likely to be forgotten.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE CLOCK OF DESTINY. — Mortality is a huge timepiece, wound up by the Almighty Maker; and after he has set it agoing, nothing can stop it, till the angel swears that time shall be no longer. But here it ever vibrates, and ever advances—ticking one child of Adam into existence, and ticking another out. Now it gives the whirr of warning, and the world may look out for some great event; and presently it fulfils its warning, and rings in a noisy revolution. But there! as its index travels on so resolute and tranquil, what tears and raptures attend its progress! It was only another wag of the sleepless pendulum: but it was fraught with destiny, and a fortune was made, a heart was broken, an empire fell. We cannot read the writing on the mystic cogs as they are coming slowly up; but each of them is coming on God's errand, and carries in its graven brass a divine decree. Now, however, now that the moment is past, we know; and in the fulfilment we can read the fiat. This instant was to say to Solomon, "Be born." This other was to say to Solomon in all his glory, "Die." That instant was to "plant" Israel in Palestine; that other was "to pluck him up." And thus inevitable, inexorable, the great clock of human destiny moves on, till a mighty hand shall grasp its heart, and hush for ever its pulse of iron. —*Dr. Hamilton's Royal Preacher.*

DANIEL WEBSTER ON THE LOVE OF HOME.—It is only shallow-minded pretenders who either make distinguished origin a matter of personal merit, or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. Taunt and scoffing at the humble condition of early life affect nobody in America but those who are generally sufficiently punished by the published rebuke. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did not happen to me to be born in a log-cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log-cabin, raised among the snow-drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hill, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist; I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode.—I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic comforts beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years' revolutionary war shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice, to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name, and the name of my posterity, be blotted for ever from the memory of mankind.

INFLUENCE OF THE EXPECTATION OF CHRIST'S SECOND COMING.—If, from the aspect of the material and social world thus presented to us in the Acta Sanctorum, we turn to the chroniclers of the ninth and tenth centuries, we shall learn, that while the village, the convent, and the city, were thus the prey of unrestrained violence, the minds of men were living under the despotism of superstitious terrors. I do not refer to the errors with which Rome had already debased the purity of the Christian faith, but to the belief which had been adopted and diffused by the interpreters of the Apocalypse, that the destruction of the world was to be coincident with the lapse of a thousand years from the birth of Christ. To what an extent this opinion prevailed, and of what strange results it was productive, may be seen in any of those chronicles. Preachers came forth, announcing that in the visions of the night they had received from the Saviour himself an intimation that his second coming was immediately at hand. Mysterious voices were *heard* to mingle with the winds; mailed combatants were *seen* to encounter in the clouds; monstrous births intimated the dislocation of the whole system of nature. Men sought to propitiate the approaching Judge, by giving to the Church the lands which were about to perish in the general conflagration. In many yet extant charters of that age, "mundi termino adpropinquante" is recited as the inducement of such donations. The alarm, though of course transitory, was yet sufficiently deep and enduring to depress the spirits of more than one generation, and to enhance the gloom of that disastrous age. So dismal, indeed, is the description which we everywhere encounter of the state of Gaul during the century which immediately preceded the accession of Hugues Capet, that we might imagine it to have been immersed in a darkness like that of Egypt—a darkness which might be felt—if experience had not taught us how many of man's dearest interests, how much placid enjoyment, mental activity, domestic peace, and spiritual repose, may flourish in those countless retirements which no historian's eye can penetrate, and which no historian's pencil can depict.—*Sir J. Stephen.*

POETRY.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE SEA.

A SUBMARINE DIALOGUE.

BY R. H. HORNE.

THE SEA.—But despotism—
The bondmen and their masters—how of *these?*

THE TELEGRAPH.—Oh, well I know that Science will become
The new auxiliary of armies:—kings,
Leagued 'gainst the people, watchfully prepare
All great appliances to guard their thrones,
And keep the spirit of liberty in check,
Or crush it into "order;" clear 'tis seen,
That for the people's service and chief good,
The aid of commerce and man's common weal,
I am not sought by *all*, but that as swift
As fly my lightnings, king may call to king,
Asking advice or aid, or giving note
Of danger. Feel I not through my quick nerves
How Prussia vibrates into Austria's hand,
And both shoot trembling sparks to the grim eye
O' the night-black double eagle of the North,
While the Republican Phantom fluctuates
As either moves my wires, and passes word
O'er lands, 'neath waters, through the forest dark,
Till Freedom, like a fly, is all enmeshed.
The rest is understood. But, oh, vain care,
Deep self-deception of short-sighted kings!
For though strong armies at an instant called
By me, may hurry into distant lands—
To Poland—Hungary—Italy—Turkey—France—
Knowledge has been before them—friendship, too;
By free and daily intercourse of peace,
The spirit of human brotherhood has found
Its natural sympathy in distant hearts.

Household Words.

BIRTHS.

December 3, the wife of the Rev. F. TUCKER, of Manchester, of a son.

December 4, at Bassingbourn, the wife of the Rev. J. HARSANT, of a daughter.

December 4, the wife of the Rev. J. BIGWOOD, Grove Park, Camberwell, of a daughter.

December 5, the wife of the Rev. T. T. LYNCH, of Camden-road, London, of twin sons, of which only the first-born survives.

December 8, at Stoke-upon-Trent, the wife of Mr. T. MINSHALL of a son.

MARRIAGES.

November 18, at the Independent Chapel, Chesterfield, by the Rev. W. Blandy, Mr. JAMES ELLIS to Miss ELIZABETH WARMSLEY; both of Chesterfield.

November 30, at the Independent Chapel, Chesterfield, by the Rev. W. Blandy, Mr. WILLIAM LEE to Miss SARAH WRIGHT; both of Chesterfield.

DEATHS.

November 27, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, after an illness of several months, in his 82nd year, BASIL MONTAGU, Esq., Q.C.

November 30, at Southwood, Highgate, in her 81th year, Mrs. JUDITH LONGMAN, the last surviving sister of the late T. N. LONGMAN, of Paternoster-row.

December 1, at Notting-hill, aged 91, Mrs. ANN POWELL, late of Clapton.

December 2, after many years' distressing affliction, Mr. WILLIAM PERKINS, of Curtain-road, Shoreditch; surviving his wife only twenty-three days.

December 3, at his residence, Newmarket-road, Norwich, aged 74, JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. He was the founder, and for many years the head, of one of the largest mercantile firms in the neighbourhood of Norwich—first sheriff, and then mayor, of the city—and for forty-five years a member, and nineteen years deacon, of the Baptist church at St. Mary's.

December 4, at Charlton-house, Malmesbury, aged 75, the Earl of Suffolk.

December 5, at his residence, Welwyn, Herts, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL NOCK, of 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, London.

A correspondent of the *Leicester Mercury* copies from a very old newspaper a speech delivered by a wealthy citizen in the year 1564 on the occasion of the election of the Mayor of Norwich. "Maister Mayor, and may it please your Worship," said worthy Mr. Masters, probably rather "excited," "you have feasted us this day like a king. God bless the Queen's grace, we have fed plentifully, and whillon (whilst) I can speak plain English, I heartily thank you, Maister Mayor, and so do we all. Answer, boys, answer, bravo, bravo!! Your beer is pleasant and potent, and will soon catch us by the caput, and stop our manners; and so here's for the Queen's Majesty's grace and all our bonny-browed dames of honour. Huzza for Maister Mayor and our good dame Mayoress. Huzza for his noble Grace of Norfolk—there he sits, God bless him! Huzza for all this company, and all our friends round the country, who have a penny in their purse and an English heart in their bellies, to keep out Spanish Dons and Papists, with their faggots, to burn our whiskers. Handle your jugs! shove it about! trout your caps, and huzza for Maister Mayor, his brethren, their worships, and all this jolly company."

Dr. Chalmers, in the "Reminiscences" which have just been issued, is made to tell the following story after the relation of a grievance that had met by a profusion of apologies but by no attempt at redress. "I defer to the utmost," says the Dr. "to this complaisance and gentlemanly feeling; but it reminded me of a Glasgow story, relative to a Bailie Anderson, and Lady Betty Cunningham. The Bailie happened to be an elder in the church of St. Enoch's and Lady Betty a hearer. One of Lady Betty's old servants applied to the Bailie for parochial relief. The Bailie said, Lady Betty should relieve her own servants, and declined to accede to her request. When this was told to Lady Betty, she retaliated by going to church on the following Sunday, with the firm determination of putting nothing in the plate; and the Bailie happening to be officiating at the door, she made the most profound curtsey to him as she passed, and sailed magnificently up the centre of the church. The Bailie was at first so much struck, that he stood aghast, and took a moment to recover himself. He then entered the church, and addressing Lady Betty in a voice so loud that the whole congregation might hear him, "Gi'e us less o' your manners, and mair of your siller, my lady.'"

GLEANINGS.

Why is a very old umbrella that has been lost as good as new when found? Because it's re-covered.

At the Court of Common Pleas the other day, £25 damages were given to the friends of a child who had been bitten by a savage dog.

A local antiquary, searching the registers of the parish church of Preston last week, found that in the year 1613 "John Barleycorn" died in Preston, and was buried in the parish church burial-ground.

Why is a man who does not bet as bad as a man that does? Because he's no better.

Mr. W. H. G. Kingston suggests that a portion of the Crystal Palace be set apart for the purpose of founding a colonial museum, on such a scale as to afford a complete and correct notion of our vast colonial possessions, as regards their soil, climate, productions (vegetable and animal), or manufactures. — *Weekly News.*

LEGAL REFINEMENT.—A coroner's jury having sat on the body of a young lady who hung herself in consequence of disappointment in love, returned a verdict,—"Died by the visitation of Cupid."

A POLYGAMIST.—A certain noted physician was lately complaining, that he had three fine daughters, to whom he would give £10,000 each, and yet that he could find nobody to marry them. "With your *lave*, doctor," said an Irishman who was present, stepping up and making a very respectful bow, "I'll take *two* of them!"

It appears by the report of the Flax Society, that the amount realized by the flax crop in Ireland in the present year is £1,700,000, and that the quality of the fibre is much superior to that of the preceding year. The imports from Russia are greatly less this year than for many previous years. The English and Scotch spinners have purchased extensively in the Irish markets.

The *Literary Gazette* mentions the fact, that there is now in London a gentleman of great acquirements, who some years ago spent a good segment of his life playing the sheik in an Arab tribe. Business brought him back to civilization for a time; romantic recollections led him to return to his Arab subjects. But "the scales had fallen from his eyes, and deceit, jealousy, knavery, and dirt, were too plainly as plentiful as good qualities among the unsophisticated children of the desert. He abdicated; returned to the land of his fathers for good; married a Christian wife with a soul; unwound the camel-cord from his royal brows, and shaded them with a woefully unpicturesque silk hat; and now may be met with frequently at evening parties, looking singularly unlike an ex-Arab sheik, in a grotesque dress-coat and black pantaloons."

THE OLD FABLE of the lawyer, his clients, and the oyster, receives its latest illustration in a case which occupied the Westminster judges one day last week. An individual standing in a grocer's shop at Charing-cross picked up a roll of bank notes value £50. He handed the same to the shopkeeper, charging him to find the owner. In spite of every means employed the owner never appeared. The finder then claimed the notes, but the shopkeeper refused to surrender them. An action was brought, the issue of which was in favour of the grocer. The finder of the money brought a second action and obtained a verdict against the shopkeeper. The expences on either side have been very heavy; but the finder of the £50 will have the rich satisfaction of applying that sum in part payment of his own share of the outlay.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

After all, the Stock Market is very little the worse for the "new Catiline conspiracy," and the murder of Liberty has been accompanied by a fall of—3 per cent. in Consols! Nothing more! There have been times when a simple "Ministerial difficulty" or even a bad potato crop, have produced more disastrous results on the Stock Exchange. Taking this very indifferent decline as an indication of the opinion of commercial men on the state of affairs in France, we arrive at the conclusion that they apprehend no immediate danger to the social peace or commercial prosperity of the country. We know, however, that there is a general conviction of the real instability of the President's position, and no one anticipates that he will hold the reins of power as long as he designs or anticipates. Consols have not yet reached the lowest quotation, and we think it very possible that they may be quoted, not many weeks hence, as low as they were in February '48. A table, borrowed from Evans's *Commercial Crisis*, exhibits the fluctuations of the markets at the time of the last three revolutions in Paris:—

	July, 1830.	Feb. 1848.	Dec. 1851.
Consols	92¾ to 89¼	88¼ to 79½	98⅛ to 96
Great Western		104½ to 94	88¼ to 80⅜
North Western		154 to 130	119 to 112½
Bullion in the Bank		14,568,000	16,134,077
Minimum of discount		4 per cent.	3½ per cent.

It will be seen from these figures, that Railway Shares have felt the influence of this shock to a much greater extent than the Government securities. Why this should be nobody can tell; but the fact shows how unstable even is now the position of the Share Market, when, if at any time, it might have been expected to be firm.

The character of the business done in the Stock Exchange since our last, has been what it always is in time of excitement—altogether speculative. The artificial rise of prices on the Paris Bourse, got up to mislead foreign financiers, has had little or no effect here. No purchases for investment have been made; but orders to sell have been arriving from all parts of the country. Our usual table will show the daily fluctuation of prices. We have often remarked that Consols may be considered to be one of the most correct political barometers; but we are inclined to think that the instrument for once has failed, else we must believe that there is as fair a prospect of peace at home and abroad to-day, as there was on Monday se'nnight:—

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	97⅛ ⅜	97⅛ ⅜	96⅞ ⅛	97⅛ ¼	98	97⅛
Cons. for Acct.	97⅛ ⅜	97⅛ ⅜	96⅞ ⅛	97⅛ ¼	98¼	97⅛
3 per Ct. Red.	96¼ ½	97¼ 6¼	96¼ 6	96¼ ½	98¼	97
New 3½ per Ct. Annuities	97⅛ ⅜	97⅛ ⅜	97⅛ 6¼	97⅛ ¼	98¼	99
India Stock	262	264	—	262	—	262
Bank Stock	215	—	210¼	215¼	—	215¼
Exchq. Bills	53 pm.	48 p.m.	51 pm.	50 pm.	51 pm.	50 pm.
India Bonds	60 pm.	—	58 pm.	60 pm.	61 pm.	61 pm.
Long Annuit.	6 15-16	7	6 15-16	6 15-16	—	7

The Foreign Market may be considered to be, on the whole, in a satisfactory state. Previous to the revolution, very many of the stocks had risen; Brazilian to 98; Peruvian to 94. Since then, however, a serious decline has taken place. Brazilian has gone down 5 per cent.; Peruvian, 4; Sardinian, 4; Mexican, 1; Russian, 1½, &c. &c. The explanation given by a contemporary, of the great decline in Sardinian Stock is, that the feeling in relation to this security, when any popular agitation takes place, is very sensitive, on account of the excitable character of the people. "On the other hand," the same paper well says, "the Bonds of a despotic state, Russia, are not above 1 to 2 per cent. lower; a striking commentary upon the prevalent views of capitalists, though, in the opinion of many, the day is not far distant when the Bonds of foreign countries, governed upon constitutional principles, will rank far higher than those having an irresponsible chief. Whatever happens, one conclusion may be safely drawn, namely, that while excitement and mistrust prevail on the continent, standing armies, by their great magnitude, will eat up the resources of industry. In this case, reflecting men will give a preference to transatlantic investments next to English, and South American Bonds ought not to decline to the same extent as European." Prices:—Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 50; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 74 6; Equador Bonds, 3; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 24 3⅞ 4½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 90; Ditto, Deferred, 44; Portuguese Four per Cent., 34; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 103½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., Div. from Nov. 1840, 20¾; French Rentes, Five per Cent., 94 50; Exchange, 25 30; French Rentes, Three per Cents., 57 50; Exchange, 25 25; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 69.

The Share Market has been very agitated since our last. Extensive sales took place between Tuesday and Friday, and a serious decline in prices, averaging from 6 to 8 per cent. ensued. Matters have since been mending, and yesterday, especially, a great advance took place, and the market assumed a much firmer position. The difference in price now, is very little from the time of our last writing. The traffic returns for this week average 3¾ per cent. above the receipts of last year. The following are the present prices:—Aberdeen, 10¼ 9¾ 10½; Bristol and Exeter, 79½; Caledonian, 15 14⅝ ⅞ ½ ¾; Chester and Holyhead, 19; Eastern Counties, 6⅝ ½; Great Northern, 17½ ¾; Great Western, 84½ 3½ 2¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 55 3¾ 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 94 3¾; London and North Western, 114½ 114; London, New Quarters, 24⅞; London and South Western, 83 2 3½; Midland, 53 4 2¾ 3½ 8; Norfolk, 20½; North British, 6¾ ⅞; North Stafford, 8⅞ 9½ 9; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 15; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 21¼ ¼; South Eastern, 20⅛ 19⅞ 20¼ 19¾; South Wales, 28; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; York and North Midland, 203 ¼ 21 20⅜ ¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 9⅞ 10¼; Northern of France, 14⅝ ½ ⅝; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4; Paris and Rouen, 22½; Rouen and Havre, 8¾; Sambre and Meuse, 3¾.

The Corn Market yesterday was steady; but in the manufacturing districts business is reported to have received a check from the news of the French revolution. See how political misrule affects the condition of all classes, even in a community remote from the scene of disorder, and far away from the direct influence of the acts of ambitious politicians!

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	97⅜	Brazil	94
Do. Account	97⅜	Equador	2¾
3 per Cent. Reduced	97	Dutch 4 per cent	89
3½ New	99	French 3 percent	91¼
Long Annuities	7	Granada	13⅜
Bank Stock	215¼	Mexican 5pr.ct.new	24⅜
India Stock	262	Portuguese	34½
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	103⅜
June	50 pm.	Spanish 5 percent	20¼
India Bonds	61 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent	16½
		Ditto Passive	5

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Dec. 5.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 29th day of November, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	29,535,760	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	15,502,385
		Silver Bullion	33,375
	£29,535,760		£29,535,760

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	13,241,768
Rest	3,123,536	Other Securities	11,573,465
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,745,054	Notes	10,312,295
Other Deposits	9,129,575	Gold and Silver Coin	598,317
Seven-day and other Bills	1,174,680		
	£35,725,845		£35,725,845

Dated the 4th day of December, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

CALDICOTT, RICHARD, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, grocer, December 16, January 13: solicitors, Messrs. Henderson, Bristol.

CLARK, HUGH, Bank-chambers, City, stockbroker, December 12, January 13: solicitor, Mr. Cox, Pinner's-hall, Broad-street.

CURTIES, THOMAS STEPHEN, York-street, Westminster, cheesemonger, December 11, January 13: solicitors, Messrs. Morgan, Old Jewry.

DRANE, FREDERICK, Liverpool, merchant, December 18, January 8: solicitor, Mr. Tyrer, Liverpool.

FULLER, JAMES, City-road, glass merchant, December 19, January 28: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, City.

KING, WILLIAM WAUDBY, Liverpool, chemist, December 15, January 5: solicitor, Mr. Jones, Liverpool.

KIRBY, WILLIAM, Stockwell, Surrey, and Deptford, Kent, builder, December 15, January 20: solicitors, Messrs. Howard and Doliman, Crescent, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

LITTLE, DAVID, Liverpool, merchant, December 18, January 8: solicitor, Mr. Radcliffe, Liverpool.

NICHOLSON, JAMES, Woolwich, Kent, grocer, December 16, January 13: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, City.

PULLEIN, WALTER, Torriano-avenue, Kentish-town, woollen warehouseman, December 19, January 24: solicitor, Mr. Jones, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

SEYMOUR, ROBERT, Sunderland, linen draper, December 12, January 20: solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., Leeds; and Mr. Harle, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WAGSTAFF, JOHN, Worcester, cattle dealer, December 22, January 8: solicitors, Messrs. Hyde and Timbs, Worcester; and Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

WHARTON, SAMUEL, Hartford, Cheshire, wine merchant, December 18, January 8: solicitors, Messrs. Davenport and Collier, Liverpool.

WILCE, THOMAS, Rourdean, Gloucestershire, grocer, December 19, January 19: solicitor, Mr. Whatley, Micheldean, Gloucestershire.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, and MARCHANT, ROBERT MUDGE, Great George-street, Westminster, North Liverpool, and Campden, Gloucestershire, contractors for public works, December 19, January 31: solicitors, Messrs. Fox and Co., Old Broad-street, City.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CABBELL, JOHN, and DEWAR, PLUMMER, Glasgow, merchants, December 11, January 2.

CHAPMAN, DAVID, Edinburgh, grain dealer, December 12, January 2.

LOBAN, JOHN, Stornoway, builder, December 12, January 2.

NICHOLSON, JAMES, Gardenstown, fish curer, December 12, January 2.

DIVIDEND.

Francis Fincher, Ivy-bridg, paper manufacturer, first and final div. of 9d.; December 13, and two subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

BANKRUPTS.

BATES, JOHN, Highgate and Finchley-road, plumber, December 19, and January 20: solicitor, Mr. Field, Finchley.

BILLING, RICHARD, Reading, Berkshire, builder, December 19, and January 16: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, and Blandy.

BIRCH, THOMAS, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, common brewer, December 19, and January 16: solicitor, Mr. Binney, Manchester.

CHILD, JOHN, and BARKER, WILLIAM, Wakefield, Yorkshire, railway contractors, January 8, and February 5: solicitors, Messrs. Westmorland and Taylor, Wakefield, and Eastwood, Todmorten.

DAVIES, OLDBOROUGH RICHARDSON, New-court, Bow-lane, City, wine merchant, December 19, and January 20: solicitors, Messrs. Cooper and Gall, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

FLEETWOOD, JOHN, Liverpool, grocer, December 19, and January 15: solicitor, Mr. Godfrey, Liverpool.

FOWKE, RICHARD, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, chemist December 22, and January 15: solicitors, Messrs. Sparrow Wolverhampton, and Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

FRAY, THOMAS, Wigan and Manchester, clock manufacturer, December 2, and 30: solicitor, Mr. Mayhew, Wigan.

LITCHFIELD, SAMUEL, Birmingham, druggist, December 23, and January 13: solicitors, Messrs. Chaplin and Co., Birmingham.

MONIES, WILLIAM NEAL, Liverpool, spirit merchant, December 22, and January 12: solicitor, Mr. Yates, jun., Liverpool.

NASH, WILLIAM, Noble-street, City, woollen warehouseman, December 19, and January 23: solicitors, Messrs. Bell and Co., Bowchurch-yard, and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

NORMINGTON, ISAAC, Bower-green, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturer, December 19, and February 5: solicitor, Mr. Lee, Leeds.

ORRELL, ISAAC, Radcliffe and Manchester, cotton manufacturer, December 22, and January 16: solicitors, Messrs. Worthington and Earle, Manchster.

POWELL, CHARLES JOHN, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, draper, December 23, and January 20: solicitors, Messrs. Jay and Pilgrim, Norwich, and Mr. Jay, Bucklersbury.

PRIDE, GEORGE, JONES, DAVID, and GIBB, JOHN, Liverpool, sail makers, December 24, January 19: solicitors, Messrs. Davenport and Collier, Liverpool.

STORRY, JOSEPH, Hartlepool, Durham, draper, December 24, January 23: solicitor, Mr. Harle, Southampton-buildings, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TOMLINSON, WILLIAM, jun., Hinckley, Leicestershire, draper, December 23, January 17: solicitors, Messrs. Cowdwell, jun., Hinckley, and Smith, Birmingham.

WARD, CHARLES, Liverpool, miller, December 19, January 15: solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

WELSH, ROBERT, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen cloth merchant, January 8, February 5: solicitors, Mr. Robinson, Huddersfield, Mr. Barker, Huddersfield, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

YOUNG, THOMAS ALFRED, Woolwich, Kent, wine merchant, December 19, January 15: solicitor, Mr. Hodgkinson, Little Tower-street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DENNY, ALEXANDER, and BAIRD, WILLIAM, Glasgow, merchants, December 15, January 12.
GARDNER, ROBERT, Glasgow, grocer, Dec. 17, Jan. 14.
GOW, JAMES, Partick, victual dealer, Dec. 16, Jan. 6.
MILLER, WILLIAM, Rutherglen, baker, Dec. 13, Jan. 3.

DIVIDENDS.

Thomas Boiston, Pickering, Yorkshire, money scrivener, first div. of 2s. 6d., on new proofs, and second and final div. of 8½d., December 1, and any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Thomas Brettell, Rupert-street, Haymarket, printer, third div. of 5½d., December 11, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—William Prangley, New Sarum, Wiltshire, music seller, first div. of 1s. 8d., December 11, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Samuel Vines, Crutched Friars, City, corn factor, second div. of 3½d., December 11 and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall, street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, December 8.

There was a better supply of English Wheat this morning, but its condition being affected by the weather, the sale was slow, and, unless for the best dry samples, last Monday's prices were barely supported. In Foreign Wheat little doing. Flour less in demand. Barley dull, and 1s. cheaper than on Monday last. Malt rather cheaper. Beans and Peas, both grey and boilers, 1s. lower. Having several fresh arrivals of Oats, the demand was less active, and we reduce our quotations fully 6d. per quarter. Linseed Cakes firm. Floating cargoes scarce. The current prices as under:—

BRITISH.	s.	s.	FOREIGN.	s.	s.
Wheat—			Wheat—		
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	37	to 39	Dantzig	49	to 48
Ditto White.....	40	.. 45	Anhalt and Marks..	34	.. 36
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red ...	35	.. 37	Ditto White	38	.. 40
Northumber. and Scotch, White..	34	.. 35	Pomeranian red ...	36	.. 38
Ditto, Red.....	34	.. 36	Rostock	40	.. 46
Devon, and Somerset., Red	—	.. —	Danish and Friesland	30	.. 32
Ditto White	—	.. —	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	30	.. 32
Rye	30	.. 32	Polish Odessa	32	.. 34
Barley	25	.. 30	Marianopoli & Berdianski	30	.. 33
Scotch.....	24	.. 30	Taganrog	31	.. 32
Angus	—	.. —	Brabant and French	32	.. 34
Malt, Ordinary	—	.. —	Ditto White	36	.. 40
Pale	48	.. 52	Salonica	30	.. 32
Peas, Grey	27	.. 29	Egyptian.....	24	.. 26
Maple	29	.. 30	Rye	28	.. 30
White	34	.. 36	Barley—		
Boilers	37	.. 39	Wismar & Rostock.	22	.. 24
Beans, Large	26	.. 27	Danish	24	.. 26
Ticks.....	27	.. 29	Saal	22	.. 24
Harrow	29	.. 30	East Friesland	19	.. 22
Pigeon	31	.. 33	Egyptian.....	17	.. 18
Oats—			Danube	17	.. 18
Line. & York. feed	18	.. 21	Peas, White	32	.. 33
Do. Poland & Pot.	19	.. 21	Boilers	35	.. 37
Berwick & Scotch.	19	.. 24	Beans, Horse.....	23	.. 27
Scotch feed	18	.. 20	Pigeon.....	29	.. 30
Irish feed and black	16	.. 17	Egyptian.....	22	.. 23
Ditto Potato	19	.. 21	Oats—		
Linseed, sowing....	50	.. 54	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk.	16	.. 18
Rapeseed, Essex, new..... £20 to £22 per last			Do. thick and brew	19	.. 20
Carraway Seed, Essex, new .. 26s. to 30s. per cwt.			Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	19	.. 20
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton			Flour—		
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 per 1,000	0s.		U. S., per 196 lbs...	15	.. 21
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.			Hamburg	19	.. 20
Ship	26	.. 28	Dantzig and Stettin	19	.. 20
Town	35	.. 37	French, per 280 lbs.	23	.. 27

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR NOV. 27.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	37s. 2d.	Wheat	36s. 7d.
Barley	27 6	Barley	26 8
Oats	18 8	Oats.....	17 1
Rye	25 7	Rye	24 8
Beans	30 5	Beans.....	29 1
Peas	28 10	Peas.....	28 2

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, December 8.

The actual numbers of Foreign stock in to-day's market was very moderate, and of middling quality. Considering that the Great Christmas Show will be held here on Monday next, the arrivals of Beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were comparatively small. There were, however, amongst them some well made-up Herefords, Devons, and Short-horns. Notwithstanding that the attendance of both town and country butchers was by no means extensive, and that the weather had become mild for the time of year, the Beef trade ruled steady, at last week's advance in the quotations. The primest Scots realized 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. per 8lbs., and a good clearance was effected. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,800 Short-horns; from other parts of England, 500 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, 220 horned and polled Scots. Although the number of Sheep was somewhat larger than that exhibited on this day se'nnight, the mutton trade was steady, though by no means active, at unaltered currencies. The top figure for the best old Downs was 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was moderately extensive, moved off slowly, and late rates were with difficulty supported. In Pigs, comparatively little business was transacted at our quotations.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 4d.	to 3s. 10d.	Veal.....	2s. 8d.	to 3s. 8d.
Mutton.....	2 10	.. 4 4	Pork.....	2 6	.. 3 10

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—We have had a languid demand for Irish Butter since our last. The large stock made buyers shy. The sales, therefore, have been few, devoid of interest or importance, and prices 1s. to 2s. per cwt. lower. Dutch was not in active request, but, the quality being better, realized an advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. In Bacon there has been more steadiness, with dealings in Irish and Hamburg to a fair extent, at an improvement of fully 1s. per cwt. For Hams of choice quality rather more inquiry. Lard as last reported.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, December 8.—Trade rules extremely dull with us; and although holders of Butter are quite disposed to take still lower prices, it is difficult to make sale. Speculation has carried prices too high.

Dorset, fine weekly	96s. to 98s. per. cwt.
Ditto, middling	76s. to 86s. „
Devon	88s. to 90s. „
Fresh	9s. to 12s. doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, December 8.—Hops of colour and quality continue in fair demand at fully previous rates. The supply of fine samples is extremely limited.

Sussex Pockets	108s. to 126s.
Weald of Kents	130s. to 145s.
Mid and East Kents	147s. to 240s.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Waterside, December 8. — Since our last report, the supply coastwise has been very limited for the season of the year. Notwithstanding, the trade has been extremely dull, and prices a shade lower for some sorts than last week, owing to a larger supply by rail, and from the neighbourhood of London. The following are this day's quotations:—

York Regents	80s. to —s. per ton.
Scotch Regents	70s. to —s.
Kent and Essex	75s. to 80s.
Shaws.....	65s. to 70s.
Lincolnshire & Wisbeach	60s. to 75s.
French	65s. to 70s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, December 8.

The transactions in Clovers seed have not been of sufficient importance, as yet, to allow us to give quotations with much accuracy. In other articles there was little passing this morning, and prices remained much as before.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 50s. to 55s.; crushing 48s. to 50s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....£8 10s. to £10 0s.
Cow Grass [nominal] ..... £— to £—
Trefoil (per cwt.) ..... 18s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, (per last) .... new £21 to £23.....old £— to £—
Ditto Cake (per ton) ..... £4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white....6s. 0d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.) ..... 16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new.....38s. to 42s. fine 44s. to 48s.
Tares, Winter, per bush.....4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; Spring, nominal
Carraway (per cwt.) ..... new, 31s. to 33s.; fine, 34s.
Turnip, white (per bush.) 6s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed..... red, 30s. to 35s.; fine, 38s. to 40s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....35s. to 45s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....35s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.)..... Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) ..... £6 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton)..... £4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 34s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.) ..... small 29s. to 30s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.		Cumberland.		Whitechapel.	
Meadow Hay ..	55s. to 75s.		55s. to 77s.		55s. to 75s.	
Clover Hay	65s.	86s.	65s.	85s.	65s.	81s.
Straw.....	21s.	27s.	21s.	28s.	21s.	27s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, December 8.

Although a fair average business has been transacted in Tallow since Monday last—the deliveries having amounted to 3,219 casks—the demand is far from being active at about stationary prices.

To-day, new P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 37s. 0d. to —s. 0d.; and old, 36s. 6d. to —s. 0d. per cwt. Town Tallow remains at 36s. 6d. to 37s. 0d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848	1849	1850	1851.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day ...	11,662	32,507	48,715	56,621	71,317
Price of Y. C..	46s. 6d. to —s. 0d.	44s. 6d. to —s. 0d.	38s. 0d. to 39s. 9d.	37s. 3d. to 37s. 6d.	37s. 0d. to new to—s. 0d
Delivery last week	2,485	2,144	2,950	2,562	5,219
Do. from 1st June	51,509	55,061	50,197	49,484	54,299
Arrived last week	41	1,061	7,138	521	3,918
Do. from 1st June	55,069	80,035	73,439	80,460	89,082
Price of Town ...	49s. 6d.	46s. 6d.	41s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were 1,975 bales. Of this quantity 1,044 were from Sydney, 454 from Egypt, 143 from the Cape of Good Hope, 108 from Germany, 116 from Taganrog, and the rest from Turkey, &c. The business done in Colonial and Foreign sorts has been limited, but at full prices generally; but the political crisis in France gave a momentary check.

LIVERPOOL, December 6.—SCOTCH.—There has been more demand for Laid Highland Wool, which has been met more freely by the holders, and the sales have been considerable at about the quotations. White Highland less inquired for. In crossed and Cheviots there is more doing at late rates.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9	0 to	9	6
White Highland do.	11	9	12	6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	10	6	12	0
Do. do. washed.....	11	0	13	0
Laid Cheviot do. unwashed.....	11	6	13	6
Do. do. washed	14	0	16	0
White Cheviot do. do.	21	0	24	0

Imports for the week..... ... — bags.
Previously this year ..... 10,800 do.

FOREIGN.—There has been a much better feeling in our market, but stocks being light prevent much being done by private contract, the late imports of East India and other low Wools being held over for the public sales to take place on the 19th inst.

Imports for the week ..... 831 bales.
Previously this year..... 65,862 „

METALS, LONDON, Dec. 6.

ENGLISH IRON. a	per ton. £ s. d.		FOREIGN STEEL. c	£ s. d.	
Bar, bolt, and square, London.....5 2 6	5	5 0	Swedish keg ..14 0 0	15	10 0
Nail rods 6 0 0	6	2 6	Ditto faggot 15 0 0	15	0 0
Hoops 6 12 6	6	17 5	ENGLISH COPPER. d		
Sheets, singles.. 7 7 6	7	12 6	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts..... per lb.	0	0 10
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..4 7 6	4	10 0	Tough cake, per ton..	88	10 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 0 0—3	5	0	Tile	87	10 0
Do. Anthracite.....	3	10 0	Old copper, e, per lb..	0	0 8½
Pig, in Wales..	3	0 0	FOREIGN COPPER. f		
Do. do. forge .. 2 5	2	10 0	South American, in bond 77 0	87	0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash.....£2 0 0—2	0	6	ENGLISH LEAD. g		
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport..	3	10 0	Pig..per ton.....	16	10 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4	10 0	Sheet	18	10 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	3	13 0	Red lead	19	0 0
Do. in Wales .. 3 10	3	15 0	White ditto.....	24	0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works.....	5	5 0	Patent shot	20	0 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire	5	5 0	FOREIGN LEAD. h		
Rails.....5 0 0	5	10 0	Spanish, in bond 17 0 0	17	0 0
Chairs	4	0 0	ENGLISH TIN. i		
FOREIGN IRON b			Block, per cwt.	4	4 0
Swedish	11	10 0	Bar	4	5 0
CCND	17	0 0	Refined.....	4	10 0
P8I	0	0 0	FOREIGN TIN. k		
Gourieff	0	0 0	Banca 4 2 0	4	0 0
Archangel	5	10 0	Straits	3	19 0
			TIN PLATES. l		
			IC Coke, per box, ...	1	4 0
			IC Charcoal	1	8 6
			IX ditto	1	14 6
			SPELTER. m		
			Plates, warehoused, per ton	14	0 0
			Do. to arrive	14	0 0
			ZINC. n		
			English sheet, per ton	21	0 0
			QUICKSILVER, o per lb.	0	3 6

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 29s. 6d. to —s.0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 32s 0d. to —s.; foreign, 33s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £41; Spanish, £38 0s.; Sperm £85 to £—, bagged £84; South Sea, £31 to £33 0s.; Seal, pale, £33 10s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £32; Cod, £36 10s. to £40; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29. 6s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, December 8.

A heavy market in anticipation of further arrivals.

North Percy Hartley, —s. 0d.; Hartlepool's 19s. 3d.; J. Hartlepool's, —s. 0d.; Hetton's, 19s. 3d.; Stewart's, 19s. 3d.; Tees, —s. 0d.; Haswell's, —s. 9d.; Lambton's, —s. 0d.; Braddyll's, —s. 0d.; Kelloe's, 19s. 9d.; Wylam's, 16s. 6d.; Eden, —s. 0d.; Whitworth's —s. 0d.; Exon, —s. 6d.; Richmond's, —s. 0d.; Adelaide's —s 0d.; Hetton's, 19s. 3d.; R. Hetton's, 19s. 0d.; Durham, 18s. 6d.; Heugh Hall, —s. 0d.; Cassop's, —s. 0d.; Reeper's, —s.; Brown's Deanery, —s. 0d.; Belmont's —s. 0d.; Whitwell's, —s. 0d.; Hartley's, 16s. 0d.; Caradoc, —s. 0d.; Acorn Close, —s. 0d.; Heaton's, 18s. 6d.

Fresh arrivals, 38; left from last day, 11; total, 49.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with a heavy appearance and all descriptions, except good and fine, sold a shade lower prices, 800 hhds. West India sold. 4,400 bags of Bengal offered in public sale; 1,400 Dhobah were withdrawn, the remainder sold. Benares, 36s. to 38s. 1,500 bags Madras sold, 22s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. 400 bags Penang bought in, 33s. 6d to 38s. The refined market is steady, and the market rather bare of goods ready for delivery. Grocery lumps, 43s. 6d. to 48s.

COFFEE.—130 casks of plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale; held for high prices, and nearly all bought in. 1,000 bags of native Ceylon were also offered, and found buyers; very good ordinary, 40s.; inferior, 38s. 6d. to 39s. 300 bags Malabar and 350 bags Mangalore were offered and bought in, the former at 38s. to 40s.; the latter at 43s.

TEA.—We have no sales of importance to report to-day.

British Empire Mutual Life & Fire Assurance Offices,

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PRINCIPLES.

1. THESE Societies are entirely distinct in their funds and management.
2. They adjust equitably the payments and the profits of each Member.
3. And return each Member the entire surplus, above the cost price to the Offices of his Insurance.
4. And lend the amount assured to the Member, should he require it, on security, to be repaid by certain instalments, the Member receiving the amount nett, without any deduction for legal expenses.
5. The justice of their principles, and their suitability to the wants of the public, have obtained the approbation and recommendation of numerous and influential public journals, and an amount of business very far beyond the most sanguine expectations of their founders.
6. In the *Life Company* there is a large Capital accumulated; in the *Fire Society* a subscribed Guarantee Fund.
7. In the *Life Company* about 5 per cent, and in the *Fire Society* less than half of the premiums have covered all losses.
8. The *Life Company* transacts all kinds of assurance business, involving loss by life contingencies, including the important branch of invalid lives.
9. Both Offices have introduced some novel and useful improvements in assurance business.

PROGRESS.	LIFE.		FIRE.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
New Policies Issued in First 11 mos. of 1851	800	£161,985	1,694	£664,796
„ „ „ 1850	928	105,400	1,474	576,470
Excess of First 11 months of 1851, over First 11 months of 1850.	172	£56,585	220	£88,326

Prospectuses and every information may be had on application at the Head Office, or of the Agents throughout the Country.

December 1, 1851. W. S. GOVER, Actuary and Secretary.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES,
And instant relief and a rapid cure of
ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most wonderful cures of Asthma and Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are everywhere performed by this extraordinary remedy.

SURPRISING CURE OF ASTHMA OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

Sir,—I have for the last ten years been afflicted with an asthma, during which time I have tried every known remedy, and have had the best medical advice possible for me to get. In fact, I have spent from £40 to £50 on medical advice alone, and all to no avail; and I gave up all hopes of ever having the disease removed, until I was recommended to try Dr. Locock's Wafers. I purchased two small boxes and one large one, three months since, by which I am now perfectly cured, and beg to return many thanks, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BISHTON.

To Mr. John J. Williams, Chemist, Tipton.

From the Author of the "Narrative of the Second Sikh War."

June 25, 1851.

Sir,—I had long suffered from a deep-seated cough when Providence placed in my way a box of your Pulmonic Wafers. I experienced instantaneous relief, and have such a high estimate

of their efficacy, that I firmly believe they would effect the cure of the most consumptive person. You may make any use you please of this letter.

EDWARD JOSEPH THACKWELL,
Lieut. 3rd Light Dragoons, Union Club, London.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

They have a pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Prepared by DA SILVA and Co., Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all medicine vendors. Also,

DR. LOCOCK'S ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS,

A mild and gentle Aperient Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the secretions and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Also,

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The best medicine for Females. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box, with full directions for use.

All Pills under similar names are Counterfeits.

THE MOST APPROVED STOVES.—The demand for the CHUNK and VESTA STOVES (separately patented) still continuing unabated, and numbers having been sold last season (in all, upwards of 14,000) through the patronage of families who have had experience of their pre-eminently useful qualities, WILLIAM S. BURTON has renewed confidence in recommending them for their cleanliness, economy, and safety. During the last eleven years, they have been found sources of great comfort in the bedroom of the invalid, affording a uniform temperature throughout the day and night, with one supply of fuel, without attention. Particulars sent postage free. Chunk, 30s. to 50s.; Vesta, from 25s.; Stoves for Warehouses, &c., from 10s. each; Joyce's Patent Fuel, 4s. 6d. per sealed Bag.

LAMPS of ALL SORTS and PATTERNS.—The largest as well as choicest assortment of PALMER'S MAGNUM and other CANDLESTICKS, CAMPHINE, ARGAND, and SOLAR LAMPS, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most recherché patterns, in ormolu, Bohemian and plain glass, or papier maché, in existence, is at W. S. BURTON'S, and they are arranged in one large room, so that patterns, sizes, and sorts, can be instantly selected.

PALMER'S CANDLES, 6d. and 6½d. a Pound.
Palmer's Patent Candles, all marked "Palmer."

Single or Double Wicks	6d. and 6½d.	per pound.
Mid. size, 3 Wicks	7½d.	ditto.
Magnums, 3 or 4 Wicks.....	8d.	ditto.

English's Patent Camphine, in sealed cans, 4s. per gallon.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has just completed some extensive alterations in his premises, by which he has TEN LARGE SHOW-ROOMS (all communicating) exclusive of the shop, devoted solely to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, including cutlery, nickel silver, plated and Japanned wares, so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

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BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c., can only be obtained by the use of MISS DEAN'S CRINILENE, which has a world-wide celebrity and immense sale. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, Eyebrows, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, and checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, &c. &c. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled, never having failed. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly-scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent, post free, on receipt of twenty-four postage-stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, London. At home daily from ten till one.

For Children it is indispensable, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

Persons are cautioned against imitations of this preparation, under French and other ridiculous names, by persons envious of its success.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts.

"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving, thanks to your Crinilene."—Mr. Grey, Eaton-square, Chelsea.

Professor Ure, on analyzing the Crinilene, says:—"It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring, or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss DEAN'S ABSORBENT the only radical cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormentors.

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RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

DR. BARKER continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which for many years past renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is applicable to every variety of single and double Rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or female of any age.

The remedy, with full instructions for use, &c., will be sent, post free, to any part of the world, on receipt of 7s. in cash, postage stamps, or Post-office order, payable at the General Post Office, to Alfred Barker, M.D., 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 9 till 3 o'clock (Sundays excepted).

All communications being strictly confidential, Dr. B. does not publish cases or testimonials, a great number of which, with old trusses, have been sent to him by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy; they can therefore be seen by any sufferer at the establishment only.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, EARS, &c.—Dr. Barker's remedy permanently restores hearing in infants or adults, whether deficient from cold, illness, or any accidental causes; and has been successful in thousands of cases, where the most eminent of the profession have failed in giving relief. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears arising from nervousness, deafness, or other causes, and, by its occasional use, will preserve the important faculty of hearing to the latest period of life. In every case of deafness, &c. (without an exception), a perfect cure is guaranteed.

The remedy, with full instructions for use, &c., will be sent post free to any part of the world, on receipt of 7s. 6d. in cash, postage-stamps, or Post-office order, payable at the General Post Office, to ALFRED BARKER, M.D., 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 9 till 3 o'clock (Sundays excepted).

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OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with peparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest *American Chemists*, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of *American Physicians and Druggists*, universally approved and adopted by the *American* people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment food of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of *bile, acids*, and *alkalies*, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the *liver*, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the *lungs*, where it assuages *inflammation*, allays *irritation*, relieves *cough*, promotes *expectoration*, dissolves *tubercles*, and heals *ulcerations*. In like manner it acts on the *stomach* to neutralize *acidity*, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lympathetic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "*the Blood is the Life.*" Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbibes vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of *cutaneous* diseases, as *salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken* or *kine pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus* or *itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations*, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the *cords* and joints, *rheumatism* in all its forms are induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *pain, heat, calculi, diabetes*, or *strangury*, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the *bladder*.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, *i. e.*, decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the *Liver*, all forms of *hepatic* or *bilious* diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the *Lungs*, it produces *pneunomia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration*, and final *consumption*. When to the *stomach*, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite*, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the *Brain, spinal marrow*, or *nervous system*, it brings on *tis doloureux*, or neuralgia, *chorea*, or St. Vitus's dance, *hysteria palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy*, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the *Eyes, opthalmia*; to the *Ears, ottorrhœa*; to the *Throat, bronchitis, croup, &c.* Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it *spoils*; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it *rots*; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of *cause* and *effect*, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their *antidotes*, and all diseases have their *remedies*, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all *diseases of children*, as *measles, croup, hooping-cough, small, chicken, or kine-pox; mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds*, —and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

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To cleanse the *blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin.*

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

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At the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society, held on the 27th day of November, 1851,

Benjamin Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair,

The following Report was read, showing the progress of the Society since its establishment:—

"The Directors beg to refer the Shareholders to the following table, which shows the speedy increase of the business of the office:—

Year	Number of New Policies issued each year	Sums Assured by New Policies in each year. £ s. d.	Annual Premiums payable on New Policies issued in each year. £ s. d.
1842	130	55,245 1 0	1,882 13 7
1843	208	87,830 16 11	4,992 18 6
1844	197	80,415 8 6	4,120 4 3
1845	258	103,014 11 0	5,563 17 0
1846	199	83,700 14 5	4,985 8 5
1847	313	113,542 4 8	4,237 3 0
1848	412	124,458 17 9	4,980 2 8
1849	475	201,712 15 6	7,496 0 6
1850	569	213,469 16 11	9,163 13 7
1851	613	263,162 1 5	10,527 17 2
Total.	3,374	1,326,552 8 1	57,949 18 8

"From this it is found that the business done during the last year is larger than that of any preceding year, and that 613 Policies were effected, yielding Annual Premiums to the extent of £10,527, while the whole business of the first three years of the Society's existence was confined to the issue of 535 Policies, yielding £10,995 in Annual Premiums.

"The deaths during the year ending 1850 were much under the number expected. It was reasonable, therefore, to suppose that in the following year they would have equalled, or even exceeded, the number expected; and it is, therefore, satisfactory to find that the number of deaths in the present year is still somewhat below that provided for by the Society's tables.

"It is also a source of much satisfaction to the Directors to be enabled to state that the peculiar feature which originated with this Society, and which at the outset constituted its principal claim to public support, viz., the assurance of unsound lives on strictly scientific and sound principles, is fully appreciated by the public; and that the experience of ten years has completely shown the correctness of the opinion originally expressed, that such business can be conducted with safety not only to the assured but to the assurers. The assurance of unsound lives is now very generally practised by other offices as well as this, but the principles upon which such business is done are by no means uniform. In this office, however, the premiums are tabulated from data quite as accurate as those used for ordinary lives, whereas in other offices the premium is fixed without any accurate tables or data.

"The Directors going out by rotation are Thomas Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A., and Alfred Waddilove, D.C.L., and the Auditors going out of office by rotation are John Stirling Taylor, Esq., and Joseph Whitehouse, Esq., all of whom being eligible, offer themselves for re-election."

The Directors and Auditors retiring from office having been duly re-elected without opposition, the business of the meeting terminated by the usual vote of thanks being given.

Prospectuses, containing very full tables of rates, forms of proposal, and every other information, will be forwarded, postage free, on application to any of the Society's agents, or to the Secretary, at the chief office, 25, Pall Mall.

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"ONE SHILLING A WEEK, WHAT WILL IT DO?"

READER! the above question is worthy of consideration. You may deem this amount very small, but by the following example it is shown, that, by provident forethought, much may be accomplished therewith.

Suppose your age to be thirty-two, for the small premium of about "*One Shilling a Week*," or £2 10s. 8d. per year, paid to the Society issuing this paper, you can secure at death ONE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING!! and which may be bequeathed to *wife, children, family, or friend*, just as you please. Besides which, this Institution being STRICTLY MUTUAL, giving the *whole profits* back to the Assured (who are Members), greatly increases the sum secured by the policy.

On being accepted a Member of the Society, and the first premium paid, should death occur that self-same day, you would leave £100, for one year's premium of £2 10s. 8d. Any amount of provision may thus be made, as Policies are granted from £20 to £5,000, to suit the circumstances of *all* classes.

The husband and father who has made no provision against the event of his death, for those dependent on him for their daily maintenance and comfort, should be deeply anxious, when he reflects upon the fact, that the support of his family depends upon his own uncertain existence, and that at any day or hour they may be deprived of that mainstay which his daily industry secures—the wife left a sorrowing widow, and his offspring fatherless, helpless children; and thus the husband and father the stay and support, the income and the home, be removed for ever from their sight!

Surely, then, one spark of principle and forethought ought to be sufficient to influence a man to make some provision for those dear to him—a provision which the resources of LIFE ASSURANCE place within his reach.

Well may it then be asked, Who would not thus *appropriate One Shilling a Week* for the future support and well-being of those we love? having in the doing thereof the certainty of this small amount of *less than two-pence per day* returning so great a blessing, and at a time when so much needed.

These "HOUSEHOLD WORDS" are issued by the Directors of the above Society. Chief Office, 63, Moorgate-street, London. Where detailed and ample prospectuses may be obtained (gratis), and all the above-mentioned advantages secured.

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25	30	35	40	45
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 16 3	2 1 5	2 7 8	2 15 7	3 6 0

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34, MOORGATE-STREET, BANK, LONDON.

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J. W. SPRAGUE, Manager.

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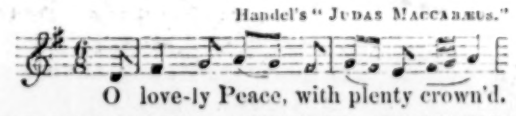

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